RECEIVED 23 JUL 1867.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED.

No. 644.—Vol. xi. LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867. Price 3d.—Stamped, 4d.

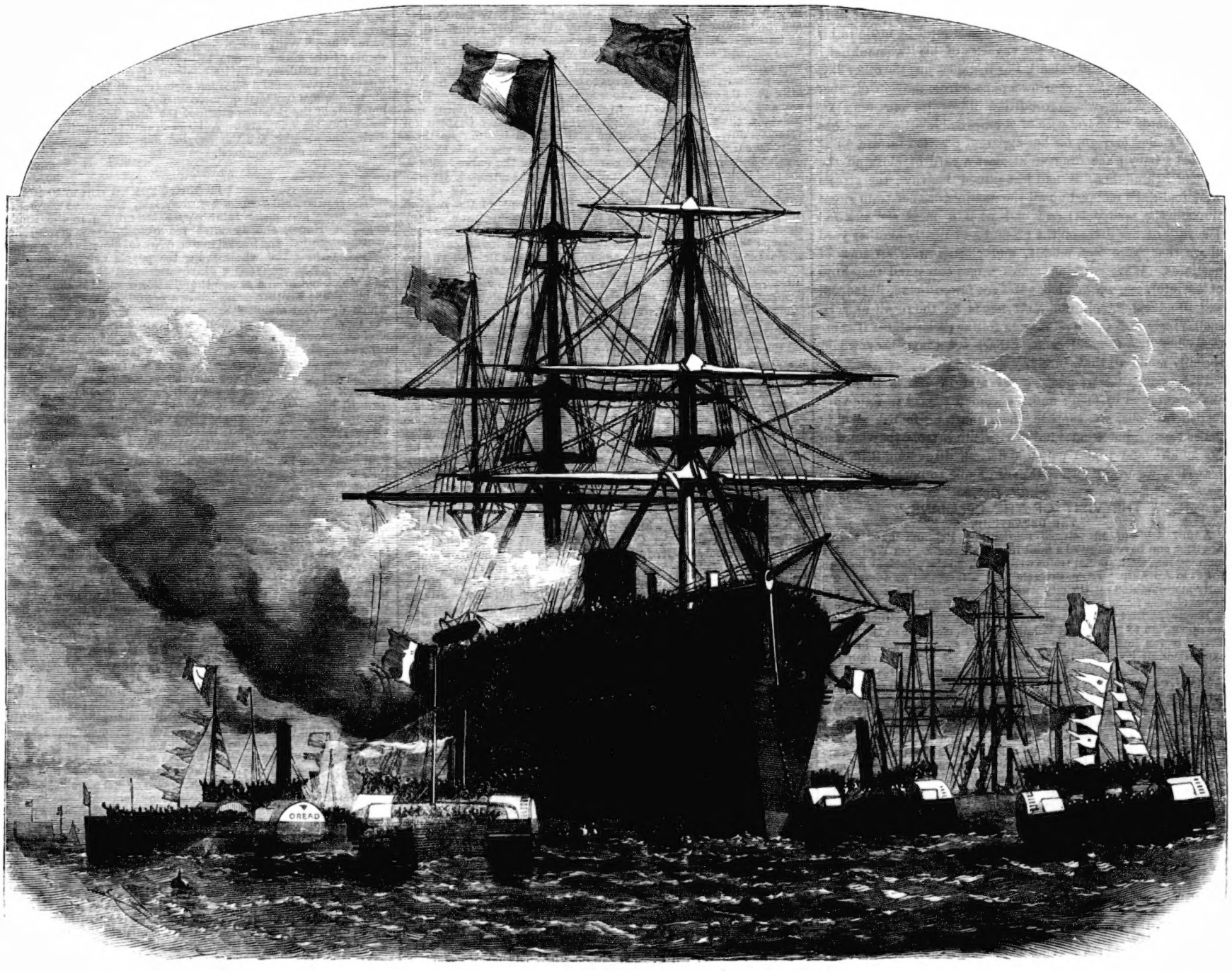
VAGARIES IN FEMALE COSTUME.

We are, we confess, something of a recluse, and do not mix much in gay society. We are, besides, apt to be preoccupied when we take our walks abroad, and, consequently, take but small note of the manner in which our neighbours clothe themselves. Moreover, we are, we hope, gallant and good-natured, and therefore not given to criticise the vagaries of costume in which the ladies of this generation indulge. From all these reasons it follows that we rarely trouble ourselves with the prevailing fashions of the day. But the state of the streets, consequent on the recent rains and other causes, have forced certain facts even upon our unobservant eyes which, we think, call for notice.

Among other places of resort which we have been compelled to visit during these festive times was the Crystal Palace; and there the impression was forced upon us that one can never be fully conscious of the absurdities that mankind—and especially womankind—can be guilty, till they are seen gathered together in masses. There we saw combined in some ladies' dresses the most incongruous of colours. But that is a small matter; it is only a question of taste, and our fair friends may disable our judgment on that point. The fashion of the garments, however, is a more serious business than the materials of which they are composed; and of all the fashions that have ever prevailed in our time, the practices of dyeing the hair and of wearing dresses with long, sweeping, trailing skirts, seems to us the most objectionable. Hairdressers appear to be thought better judges of the becoming in colour than Nature; and ladies seem almost universally dissatisfied with the hue of the locks that God has given them. And so they either dye their hair, wholly or in part, of a dirty yellow, supposed to be golden, but which is never, or rarely, to be met with in nature. Some ladies we observed, whether by accident or design we know not, boasted parti-coloured hair. The outer surface was of the prevailing yellow tint, while beneath was plainly discernible the original brown or black, and even grey. This last was the case with one lady of whom we made a note, who, evidently bent on maintaining the character of a "gushing young thing," albeit she must have seen at least forty summers and as many winters, had attired herself in juvenile array, and stained her hair—or what was left of it—a yellow-soap sort of tint; the outer surface of it, that is, for the grey foundation would most persistently obtrude itself upon the notice of the observer. Very much of a "guy" this fair being looked; and she was not by any means the sole specimen of this sort of thing we saw. Then some others had seemingly endeavoured to realise Hamlet's idea of painting "an inch thick," for the powder, both white and pink, was most palpably visible on their faces. This powdering was attended with a rather awkward result. The day was hot, the crowd considerable, and streams of perspiration had curiously seamed the visages of some of Mdme. Rachel's clients, making thereon other and deeper furrows than those traced by Time. Dyeing and painting—so clumsily as they are often done, at least—may be thought very innocent practices, perhaps, seeing that nobody is deceived thereby; but the pigments used are deleterious, and may injure the health, and their use ought therefore to be protested against.

We have said nothing of chignons, but we did notice some queer devices in that line. One lady—and she was young and pretty, too—had made herself if not two-faced, in some sort double-headed. In front she wore her natural hair—nice glossy brown—while behind she had mounted a chignon of a deep tint of the fashionable colour; so that you had the benefit of a charming variety—brown in the front view, and very decided "carrots" in the rear. Is this style of thing fashionable now? If so, Heaven help the taste of this generation!

But a far more serious nuisance is the trailing train. Worse, that is, a thousand times, than crinoline, inconvenient as the distended skirts were in their time. Distension may have had some advantages—in summer, at least. But it is difficult to see of what benefit the extended skirts



ARRIVAL OF THE BELGIAN RIFLEMEN AT GRAVESEND; TRANSFERRING THE TROOPS FROM THE SERAPIS TO THE RIVER STEAM-BOATS.

of these times can be—except to the drapers. *They* may derive advantage from trailing trains, because a dress so made can last but a comparatively short time. Nobody else can. These long skirts are at once unseemly, inconvenient, filthy, and wasteful. Can stronger condemnation be pronounced upon them? The unseemliness we leave to the ladies themselves; that, we will allow, is their affair. The inconvenience, however, we suffer from, and therefore protest against it. It is impossible to walk along the public thoroughfares without suffering from the trailing-skirt nuisance. Get behind a lady as she dawdles along—and everyone knows how ladies *do* dawdle as they walk—and if you avoid treading upon her skirt, you have better luck or better skill than has been vouchsafed to us. And when you do pull her up sharp, what a vicious little scream she utters, and how savagely she looks round at you, as though it had been your fault! The pretty dears are not given to swearing—audibly, that is; but we fear that many a curse, deep if not loud, is bestowed upon the "clumsy brutes" who tread, unwittingly, upon trailing trains. Many a deadly rent, past the dressmaker's skill to cure, is inadvertently inflicted every hour in London alone, and all in consequence of this preposterous female vagary. On the occasion to which we have referred above, we counted some twelve or fifteen cases of dilapidation, more or less serious, which must have cost considerable sums to repair, if they could be repaired at all. As for the filthiness, we are unwilling to think, much less to speak, of the unutterable foulnesses that must pollute a woman's person after perambulating sloppy streets in the dresses now in vogue. Let anyone look at the messes the trains are dragged through sometimes, and then try to realise the condition of the wearer's person if he can. Fah! it is too disgusting! Our gorge rises at the thought; so let us pass on to the question of wastefulness. But here the filth comes up again, for it is a potent element of destruction. It must be but rarely that a fine lady, if she walks at all, can wear a dress oftener than once or twice. It gets so stained, and bedraggled, and defiled in a single day, as to be past use again. That, however, may be of little moment to ladies of *ton;* they can buy—and perhaps pay for—new ones. And, if wealthy husbands and fathers do not obey the Scripture injunction and rule their families wisely in this regard, they deserve to suffer in purse for their default. We have small pity for them. But the mischief is not confined to the rich. The poor, in this as in other respects, ape their betters. Woman is an imitative animal, and "fashion" rules in the cottage as well as in the palace. Woe to the unlucky wight of limited means who in these days has the misfortune to own an aspiring wife, and, it may be, a couple of would-be fashionable daughters! What inflammation there must be in his draper's bills! and what dire inroads must be made in his income in order to gratify the vagaries of his "womankind," and keep them decently clad! For instance, just the other day, we saw "a person"—to borrow a phrase from the hon. member for Westminster—whose condition illustrates our remarks. She appeared to be the wife of a respectable artisan, and was decently clad enough, for her apparent position in life. She carried a baby; she dragged at least a yard of cloth on the ground behind her; it had just rained heavily; the streets were foul; she mopped up all the nastiness as her train swept through the mudpools; and oh! what a mess she was in! The yard of her dress on the ground and nearly another yard above that were wet, muddy, and clotted with all sorts of nastiness. What working man's wages can stand that kind of wastefulness, we wonder. Meagre fare, ill-clad, ill-lodged, and ill-educated children, must needs be the result of such foolish fashions. Could all women in like case—and it is common—but see themselves as others see them, they would speedily mend all that, surely.

It is said that woman's great aim in life is to please and be admired by men; and, as women persist in following foolish fashions, we suppose there must be foolish men to praise them. But what kind of masculine fools they be who can admire and praise palpable fiction, disgusting filth, and shameless waste, we own ourselves unable to imagine.

THE VISIT OF THE BELGIANS.

THE DEPARTURE.

ABOUT 2400 of the citizen soldiers of Belgium have visited England, and have received a most hearty welcome. On Wednesday morning last week special trains were run from the principal Belgian towns to Antwerp. From Brussels over a thousand men left in the early morning, and all the city was up to see them off; and the joy of the citizens found vent in hearty cheers for England and Belgium as the troops filed into the station. Antwerp was the stronghold of the opposition to the present Belgian Government, but as the troops arrived it was found that its citizens were equally warm in their expressions of good feeling towards England. Before leaving, the entire force was assembled in the Place de Maer, and reviewed by Colonel Grégoire, of the Garde Civique of Antwerp, who commands during the visit to England. There is not, perhaps, another city in Europe which imparts features so peculiarly its own to anything in the way of a spectacle. There is a combination of the past and the present in the appearance of Antwerp, and in the habits and manners of its people, which one does not find elsewhere. Sit on the Place Verte and look at the magnificent old cathedral and the quaint houses that surround it, with the statue of Rubens forming a central point, and you are back in imagination to the Middle Ages. These characteristics of the old city gave an additional charm to the proceedings of Wednesday morning. So far all had gone well; now came the first disappointment. It was believed and expected that the Serapis would come up to Antwerp, so that the inhabitants might witness the embarkation. Instead of doing so, she anchored in the Waerdren Channel, twenty-two miles off. To this fact much of the subsequent difficulties and confusion may be traced. As the Serapis had not come to them, the Belgians determined to go to the Serapis. Accordingly, the first section was sent on board the Marie Louise, a Belgian mail-boat. With the first revolution of the paddles a band on board commenced the opening bar of the Brabançonne, and the 700 or 800 troops on board took off their shakos, and, bowing to the thousands of people who were assembled on the bank, shouted "Adieu!" Up went every hand on shore and men, women, and children responded "Adieu!" "Bon voyage!" "Vive l'Angleterre, et Vive la Belgique!" Then there was a short pause; but almost immediately every voice on board was joining the band in the national air, guns were fired from the shipping, the cheers of the crowds rose so high as almost to drown the guns; and to such a height did the enthusiasm reach that numbers of the women testified their joy by dancing, when suddenly, and amid all this exuberant joy, a plaintive hymn of praise was heard coming forth from the *carrillon* of the old cathedral. It was in this way the first of the steamers took her departure from Antwerp. Similar honours were paid to those which followed in her wake.

THE VOYAGE ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

The Marie Louise reached the Serapis at a quarter before one in the afternoon. There appeared to be no one in command of this detachment. The citizen soldiers refused to acknowledge any authority but that of their Commandant. It was every man for himself. All rushed into the saloon and endeavoured to take possession of the berths which surround it, and which had been reserved for the Commandant and his staff. For a time the confusion seemed utterly hopeless, and nothing but the extraordinary good temper of Captain Soady and his officers could have reduced it to anything like order. Steamer after steamer arrived with detachments, but still no commanding officer, and the ships were obliged to proceed without him. Early on Thursday morning week the Marie Louise, with Colonel Grégoire, and the last detachment of 400, overtook the Serapis. The ship was very crowded. At eleven o'clock at night, when all the men had gone to rest, the scene on every deck of the Serapis was, perhaps, as curious as any ever witnessed on board ship. Temporary beds had been made up on all the gangways downstairs, and to each of the many hundred men who chose the upper deck for their night quarters a new blanket was served out. In the blankets they enveloped themselves from head to foot, and, so swarthed round, stretched themselves on the boards, on the bulkheads, and even on the roofs of the ventilating houses, which rise to a height of about 7 ft. from the deck. From sterm to stern of the immense vessel the Belgians lay incased in their blankets, leaving the sailors scarcely room to pass along. It was still worse on the main and lower decks. While the lights were in you could manage to step across them, but if you wanted to enter a sleeping-cabin you were sure to find a shako suspended from the handle of the door and the head of a sleeping man against the door itself.

THE ARRIVAL.

The Serapis cast anchor at Gravesend on Thursday morning week, at ten o'clock, having pretty nearly exhausted her stock of provisions. The visitors wanted to land at once, but were informed that they must wait until the Reception Committee arrived. An hour passed, and the last arrivals on board the Serapis, who had had but very scanty fare, became indignant. It was decided to land them, and they were entertained by the officers of the garrison. About half-past eleven o'clock the Swift, conveying Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., vice-chairman, and most of the other members of the executive committee, arrived, and the appearance of those gentlemen, who had been so long expected, was hailed with several rounds of cheering. The introductions having been gone through, the Belgians were transported to seven smaller steamers. The transhipment was very clumsily managed. They were conveyed to London and dispersed to their respective lodgings. Although the provisions on board the Serapis ran short, there was no stint while they lasted. The English officers of the transport treated their visitors with the most profuse hospitality.

AT THE GUILDHALL.

On Friday the inhabitants of London gave the Belgians a magnificent welcome as they marched from Somerset House to the Guildhall. They assembled at Somerset House, and, having to wait some time, their two bands played "God Save the Queen" and the "Brabançonne," for which they were loudly applauded by an immense assemblage. During the same time the rank and file were supplied with refreshments and cigars by a young vivandière who accompanied the Ostend contingent, and who wears a costume closely resembling that of the corps to which she is attached. Shortly after noon the order was given to march, and they proceeded. They are, as a body, quite up to the average height of Englishmen, and, generally, their uniforms, though perhaps not better adapted for volunteer duty, are more handsome and more elaborate than those worn by our rifle corps. Some of the cavalry of the Garde Civique present an extremely showy appearance. Along the entire route to the Guildhall every point commanding a view was crowded. Belgian flags were hung from the windows, and ladies standing at the windows wore Belgian colours. Cheering is racy of the English soil; it is an institution in which we may defy competition. They cheer remarkably well at Brussels and Antwerp, where the "Heep! heep! hurrah!" is, perhaps, as close an imitation of the original as any foreigners are capable of; but our Belgian visitors to a man declare that they never knew what cheering really was till now. One fact indicated very strongly how anxious the people were to manifest their respect for the Belgians. From Somerset House to Guildhall the crowd themselves kept the marching-ground open. In no single instance that came under our observation was it necessary for the police to tell the people to stand back; nor did the driver of any vehicle attempt to pass while the riflemen were marching. Some of the tambour-majors attached to the Belgian corps are very large men. The one who accompanies the infantry of the Garde Civique of Brussels looks of gigantic proportions when arrayed in full costume. He is himself about 6 ft. 4 in. high; but on his head he wears a busby of not less than 2 ft. 6 in., from the top of which springs a white feather of 24 in. in height surrounded by coloured plumage of smaller growth. This drum-major was an object of especial wonder to many of the bystanders; and evidently he felt proud of the towering altitude of his own figure, for when persons looked up at him with eager curiosity he at once made overtures of fraternisation by shaking hands with them and saying, "How do you do?"

King-street was lined with a guard of honour, composed of detachments from the chief City rifle corps. At the Guildhall the Belgians were duly received by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and the entertainment committee. The Guildhall and all the neighbouring buildings were enlisted to find accommodation for the 3000 guests. All, however, were accommodated, and all had luncheon—after a sort. Afterwards there were some speeches, in which loyal and fraternal sentiments were freely exchanged.

While the Belgians were on their march to the Guildhall other members of the invited company were assembling in really formidable numbers. The blue gowns of the Common Council and the uniforms of metropolitan and provincial volunteer corps, with here and there a blue gown and a uniform in strikingly picturesque combination, increased and multiplied so rapidly that, as one o'clock drew nigh, a painful doubt appeared whether any of the Belgians would find room at a single corner table. But for these not unreasonable misgivings, the scene from the stone steps leading to the offices, on the side of the hall opposite the main entrance, was an imposing and agreeable one. The perspective view of King-street came within the picture, and showed a well-kept avenue with lines of uniforms on each side, including the smart scarlet dress of the Working Men's Corps. Lord Ranelagh, Colonel Richards, and other leaders of volunteers, seemed to prefer outside places, where they could glean the first tidings of the Belgians' approach. The Duke of Manchester, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, Sir Benjamin Phillips, and other members of the reception committee, were assembled under the porch, and waited some time in expectation of the arrival. Still, the tables in the hall were being steadily and surely filled up, more especially at the upper end. The Town Clerk's Court, the Architect's Court, the area of Coopers' Hall, and other available space had been mapped out in blocks to supplement the main interior of the Guildhall itself. There were, inclusive of those in the hall proper, ten of such blocks, great and small—some so small, indeed, as to be inclosed in dingy apartments that looked like lumber-rooms or pantries. Little or no attempt to ornament these shabby looking rooms or corridors had been made; nor did the tables groan audibly under any superincumbent excess of meat. On some of them not a joint or solid dish of food was to be seen; the invariable fowls which always go in couples, and which look as if they had taken more than enough time to get cold, being the most conspicuous objects among the bottles and plates. The entry of the strangers was the signal for a burst of cheering; and the burst of cheering was the signal for all those worthy citizens who had not secured their seats, and who were, for the decent purpose of reserving at at least some places of honour for the Belgian guests, compelled to seek chairs in "blocks" more or less remote. A great cry of "Number nine" was raised; and off flew many members of the Corporation to number nine, which, sure enough, proved to be one of the most commodious blocks of all. To do them justice, they were content with selecting their places at table, and abstained from seating themselves till they had seen all the foreign visitors seated. The Belgians were getting used to the packing process, and sat, cheerfully as well as literally, "shoulder to shoulder." They were mostly athirst, after their warm walk from Somerset House; and in the tedious interval of waiting for grace and the permission to eat they drank. A glance at the Guildhall from a raised observing-place showed that a full half of the seats in that hospitable interior were taken by Englishmen. They had been taken, deliberately and bodily, long before a Belgian entered the hall. And it was through the occupied places, along a passage that crossed the midst of the Guildhall, that the guests of the day were coolly marched, in greatest number, to the sordid makeshifts and apologies for rooms in the rear of the hall; some hundreds, indeed, having been detained in the "reception-room," or entrance, converted also into a banqueting-chamber.

It is our unpleasant duty to record the fact that 200 or 300 Belgians were left standing in King-street, with no other food than that which has been poetically described as the "food of love"—music. With more than ordinary significance, it may here be said to have been wind music. Tables were roughly extemporised in some hole or other for the 200 or 300, or whatever their number may have exactly been; and in course of wearisome time those tables were decked with the fowls in couples, the dubious pies, the cold shoulders of lamb sparsely dotted with chopped mint, and the other luxuries of the season. It will, of course, be said that the Belgians were too many for their hosts; but we cannot quite get over the fact that the hosts were too many for the Belgians, and were feeding comfortably while their guests—the guests of the nation as well as of the nation's chief city—were standing, hungry and tired, without.

During their march to Guildhall the character of the greetings to the Belgians was thoroughly English; but on their return they succeeded in giving the enthusiasm quite a Continental turn. When the riflemen issued from Guildhall their bands struck up a polka, and instantly several hundred of the men began dancing in King-street. The English volunteers seemed much surprised at first, as did also the ladies who occupied all the windows in the street; but after a few minutes the latter began to wave their handkerchiefs, and some riflemen in British uniforms joined in the dancing. Meanwhile, a corps of Garde Civique who had proceeded into Cheapside were singing "God Save the Queen;" and, finding their performance highly approved, they continued it till they arrived at the statue of Sir Robert Peel. Here they seized on a volunteer in Highland costume, and, in spite of his remonstrances, some of them raised him aloft and carried him triumphantly on their shoulders in the direction of the General Post Office. For a short time one might have supposed that a carnival was being held from Guildhall to St. Paul's. Compliments were exchanged between the Belgians and the inhabitants, and everyone was shaking hands with everybody else.

AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

In the evening there was a conversazione at South Kensington Museum, in honour of the Belgians. The great hall, fitted up as a promenade, was handsomely decorated with swords and other arms, arranged in various designs. The inscriptions "Soyez les bien venus" and "Willkommen" were formed of pistols. All the apartments of the museum were brilliantly illuminated. The bands of the Royal Artillery, with its choir of sixty voices, and the Royal Engineers performed a selection of music. The company was very numerous, and included quite as many ladies as gentlemen. Some hundreds of the Belgians attended the fête, but there were quite as many English volunteers. A large crowd surrounded the building during the evening, and the Belgian flag floated from many of the houses in the neighbourhood.

AT WIMBLEDON.

The Belgian volunteers paid their expected visit to their English *confrères* at Wimbledon, on Saturday last, and spent several hours under arms and under rain. After assembling in the square at Somerset House, shortly after ten o'clock, they started off to Waterloo station, and landed in due course of time at the Wimbledon station. Along the whole route the people evinced the greatest enthusiasm—an enthusiasm which continued throughout the day, and which not even a severe thunderstorm could damp. A couple of hours' fine weather proved but a prelude to a frightful shower, which drenched almost everyone at the camp to the skin. Most of the volunteers started, as volunteers usually do, without making the slightest provision against a storm, and the consequence was that before they had finished the procession past the Prince of Wales, they were dripping from every portion of their clothing. Still, amidst the general distress our fair young friend the vivandière was not overlooked, and some friendly comrade sacrificed his own to her comfort, and enveloped her in a mackintosh, which, however ungainly it might look on ordinary occasions, was scarcely capacious enough in this instance. The people of Wimbledon made great preparation; and the journey from the station was one continued triumph, the Belgians all the way discoursing most gratefully about the reception accorded them by the English people. The Prince of Wales, with his staff, rode up and down the lines of the volunteers, amidst cheering as near to the English type as "Heep, heep, hurrah!" shouted by lungs as powerful and hearty as those of our own countrymen can make them. One remarkable and picturesque deviation from the ordinary practice of our own volunteers is noteworthy. When the Prince had passed and saluted the whole body, a general cheer burst from the ranks, the majority of the volunteers elevating their shakos on the points of their bayonets. Beneath the Grand Stand was a small platform, upon which the Prince stood and distributed a medal, professedly to every Belgian volunteer, though many appear to have been left without, in consequence, it is said, of a number of Belgians having come over privately, of whom the committee had no knowledge, but who managed to join their comrades in the march past, and received the medals intended for those who had regularly inscribed their names. Amidst a down-pour, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and thunder that outdid the salvoes of artillery, the Belgian volunteers advanced good-humouredly, wringing their gloves, pouring the water every now and then in streams from their hats, and, above all, responding with unabated fervour to the cheers with which they were greeted by the spectators. In the distribution of the medals the vivandière was not forgotten, and especial care was taken that the medal bestowed on her should be received from the Prince in person. The ceremony concluded, the Prince and staff disappeared, the Belgian band playing our National Anthem—a compliment in which they have, from frequent practice, become proficient; while our bands, on the other hand, have not forgot to master the "Brabançonne," which answers in Belgium to our "God Save the Queen." With the disappearance of the Royal party the weather cleared up, and the Belgian volunteers dispersed in search of refreshment, which was supposed to have been provided gratis, but which was both scant and dear. Fortunately, however, for the honour of England, the Belgians were not compelled to live altogether upon the hospitality of the committee. They were entertained with genuine English welcome in several camps, especially that of the 1st Surrey, where the president of the Tir National of Belgium and a great number of the men were well entertained.

AT WINDSOR.

The Belgian riflemen went to Windsor on Tuesday, to see the castle and park. The weather seriously interfered with their pleasure. Ample provision had been made, by order of her Majesty, for their substantial entertainment. What was called a déjeûner, but which was really a dinner, was laid out in the riding-school and in other apartments, while wines in abundance were supplied from her Majesty's own cellars. The dining-halls and other rooms prepared for the accommodation of the visitors were tastefully and profusely decorated with flowers, evergreens, flags, &c. The entertainment was admirably managed, and gave entire satisfaction. The utmost enthusiasm and cordiality was displayed both by the Belgians and by the crowds which had assembled to welcome them.

AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

On Wednesday the Belgian Riflemen visited the Crystal Palace, and were greeted by a large gathering of the general public. The band of the Garde Civique played on the terraces; the display of fireworks was superb; and, despite the showers, our visitors appeared greatly to enjoy the pleasures of that popular place of resort.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The political news from Paris is exclusively confined to the debates in the Corps Législatif, the topics being the Mexican expedition, the War Budget, the Luxemburg question, and the position of Germany towards France. On the subject of Germany, M. Rouher declared that the French Government saw without any alarm the unity of Germany being effected. Such a unification had for long been inevitable under either Prussia or Austria. It had been decided in favour of Prussia, and the Emperor saw nothing alarming in it. Replying to M. Thiers, M. Rouher once more controverted the ancient theories of that statesman as to the interest of France lying in the Powers about her being weak. As to the army reorganisation, he declared it was essentially a peace measure.

So well pleased is the Emperor with M. Rouher's defence of the Mexican policy that he has sent him the cross of the Legion of Honour, set in diamonds, and accompanied with the following letter:—

Dear M. Rouher,—I send you the grand cross of the Legion of Honour, set in diamonds. Diamonds add nothing to the high esteem in which I have held you for so long a time, but I take this means of publicly giving you a new proof of my confidence and my esteem. In the midst of your many labours, in the midst of the unjust attacks of which you have been the object, a friendly attention on my part will, I hope, cause you to forget the annoyances inseparable from your position, and to recall to your mind your successes and the services which you daily render to the country. Receive the assurances of my sincere friendship. NAPOLEON.

The trial of Berezowski, for the attempt to shoot the Czar, took place in Paris on Monday. The accused was defended by M. Emanuel Arago. The act of accusation is a lengthy document, and traces the whole history of Berezowski from the time when he joined the ranks of the Polish insurrection to his committal of the crime with which he is charged. The details of the manner in which he went about his work of attempting assassination are very minute and interesting. The jury found Berezowski guilty of an attempt at homicide with extenuating circumstances, and he was sentenced to transportation for life.

ITALY.

After a very long discussion, the Italian Chamber of Deputies has adopted the principle of the Ecclesiastical Property Bill, and on Wednesday entered on the discussion of the clauses of the measure.

The action of the Ricasoli Ministry in appointing bishops and making other arrangements with the Papal Government has also been the subject of a debate; and, although the majority voted against the censure which was proposed, Signor Rattazzi was obliged to promise that there should be no cause of offence in this direction in future.

AUSTRIA.

The Upper House of the Reichsrath agreed, on Monday, to the bill on the election of delegates from the Reichsrath to confer with the delegates from the Hungarian Diet. During the discussion, Baron von Beust advocated the adoption of the bill, and combated the arguments of Count Thun, by whom the bill had been opposed. Baron Beust stated that it would be impossible to delay the settlement of this question. Acts were required calculated to appease the distrust of the Hungarians. It was necessary that the principle of the equality of rights of Hungary and Austria should be made manifest.

The Finance Minister brought his budget into the Lower House of the Reichsrath on Saturday last. It was by no means of a favourable character; but the Minister made a speech, in which he pointed out the necessity for reforms in every department of the State and spoke of Hungary in a most complacent manner. A proposal in the Lower House to abolish capital punishment has been rejected by 79 against 56 votes.

The declining popularity of Kossuth has just been proved by the rejection of his son as a candidate for the Hungarian Diet. Kossuth is himself a candidate, and by many his election is considered doubtful.

RUSSIA.

The Minister of Finance has addressed a report to the Emperor pointing out the necessity for the introduction of changes in the tariff and the appointment of a special commission to examine the different points which require modification. The Minister expresses in this report the conviction that improvements in the tariff can only be obtained by the adoption of an independent commercial policy, and states that, in the present condition of Russia, tariff questions must not be made subject to conditions stipulated in treaties of commerce with other nations. The Emperor has ordered that the Minister's proposals shall be executed.

THE CANDIAN INSURRECTION.

The steamer Arcadion has made two more successful voyages to Candia, with munitions and food and clothing for the Cretans. Two other blockade-runners like the Arcadion have arrived in Greece from England.

The latest intelligence from the island, viâ Athens, states that Omar Pacha had attacked the province of Sphakia, and had occupied two villages named Franco-Castello and Sphakia, the two most elevated positions in the hands of the Christians. A Turkish battalion, on its way to Messara and Tombaki, had been cut to pieces by the Cretans. The Turkish troops were said to be perpetrating great ravages.

DENMARK.

The session of the Danish Chambers was closed on the 12th inst. The President of the Council read the message of the King, wherein his Majesty thanks the Chamber for the unanimous approval of the portion of the King's speech relative to the foreign relations of Denmark; and says this union of the people will strengthen the Government in its continuous endeavours, so far as lays in its power, to maintain unaltered friendly relations with foreign countries, and still further to overcome the existing difficulties without sowing the seeds of discussion for the future.

THE UNITED STATES.

Congress is again in Session, and a supplemental bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives for giving the Southern district commanders discretionary power to remove civil officers. The House of Representatives has rejected a resolution expressing gratification at the downfall of the Emperor Maximilian. It is reported that the majority of the Judiciary Committee are preparing a report recommending Congress to assemble in October to consider the impeachment of President Johnson.

The 4th of this month, being the anniversary of the declaration of American Independence, was enthusiastically celebrated throughout the North; in the South the day was celebrated principally by the freedmen and national military forces.

THE EXECUTION OF THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.

THE following details of the execution of the Emperor Maximilian have been received viâ New York:—

"The report of Escobedo says they were condemned on the night of the 14th ult., the sentence confirmed at head-quarters on the 15th, and the 16th designated as the day of execution. Their execution was, however, suspended by order of Juarez until the 19th, on which day, at seven o'clock a.m., the three were shot. On the morning of the 18th the Prussian Minister made a second attempt to save them, but failed. Maximilian was shot face to the front. His last words were, 'Poor Carlotta!' Miramon and Mejia were reduced from their rank and shot in the back. General Borriozabal immediately communicated the news to General Reynolds in Brownsville. There was great rejoicing in Mexico over the event.

"Official information of the surrender of the capital to Diaz has also reached here. Marquez was deposed, and the city was surrendered by Ramon Tabera. It was thought that Juarez had started for the capital. Mexicans are jubilant and foreigners are horror-stricken.

"Among Maximilian's papers in Queretaro was a will, by which, in case of his death, he appoints Theodosia Lance, José Maria Lacunsea, and Marquez Regents of the empire. Portions of Maximilian's service plate are on exhibition as trophies at Matamoros.

"The following is the telegram of Escobedo to the Minister of War announcing the execution of the Emperor Maximilian:—

"'San Luis Potosi, June 19.

"'Citizen Minister of War,—On the 14th inst., at eleven o'clock at night, the Council of War condemned Maximilian of Hapsburg, Miguel Miramon, and Tomas Mejia, to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The sentence having been confirmed at these head-quarters, it was ordered to be carried into effect on the 16th. The execution was suspended by order of the supreme Government until to-day. It is now seven o'clock in the morning, at which time Maximilian has just been shot.'

"The Baron Magnas, Prussian Minister, arrived at Queretaro the day before the execution, and immediately transmitted by telegraph a formal protest to Juarez, which was received at half-past nine o'clock on the evening of the same day, and in reply to which the following was transmitted:—

"'San Luis Potosi, June 18, 10.10 p.m.

"'To Baron A. V. Magnas, at Queretaro.

"'I am sorry to say to you, in answer to your telegram which you have been pleased to send to me this night, that, as I had expressed to you the day before yesterday, the President of the Republic is not of the opinion that it is possible to grant the pardon of Maximilian of Hapsburg, consistent with the great considerations of justice and the necessity of insuring the future peace of the Republic.

"'I am, Baron, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"'S. LERDO DE TEJADA.'

"The following is a translation of the protest of Baron Magnas:—

"'To his Excellency Senor Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada.

"'Having arrived to-day at Queretaro, I became aware that the prisoner condemned on the 14th inst. morally died on Sunday last. It is thus that all the world will consider it, for all their preparations to die having been made on that day, they waited during a whole hour to be taken to the place whence they were to receive their death before the order suspending the execution of the sentence was communicated to them by means of the telegraph.

"'The humane customs of our age will not permit them, after having suffered this horrible agony, to be put to death a second time to-morrow. In the name of humanity and of honour, I conjure you to order that their lives be not taken; and I again repeat that I am certain that my Sovereign his Majesty the King of Prussia, and all the crowned heads of Europe, united by ties of blood and kindred to the Prince prisoner—his brother the Emperor of Austria, his cousin the Queen of the British dominions, his brother-in-law the King of the Belgians, and also his cousins the Queen of Spain and the Kings of Italy and Sweden—will readily agree to give his Excellency Senor Don Benito Juarez all security that none of the prisoners shall again tread on Mexican soil. A. V. MAGNAS.'

"No authentic news has yet arrived as to the disposition of the body of Maximilian."

THE PACHA OF EGYPT.—The Viceroy went, on Saturday last, to the Crystal Palace, and seems to have been a good deal amused by the revels consequent on the Dramatic College Fête. He gave £500 to the Dramatic College fund and £500 to the Crystal Palace Restoration Fund. It is stated, too, that he purchased from one of the fair saleswomen a scent-bottle, for which he gave her £50. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland gave a magnificent fête to his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, on Monday night, at Stafford House, St. James's. His Highness the Viceroy, accompanied by a numerous suite, arrived shortly after eight o'clock. A distinguished circle were invited by the noble host and hostess to meet his Highness, including Prince and Princess Teck, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duchess of St. Albans, the Duchess (Dowager) of Beaufort, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Earl and Countess Granville, the Earl and Countess of Dudley, Earl and Countess Vane, Countess Frances Waldegrave and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., Viscount and Viscountess Enfield, Lord Albert Leveson Gower, &c. Covers were laid for forty-six. The exterior of the mansion was handsomely decorated with crimson drapery. In the mansion, the band of the Grenadier Guards performed on the arrival of the company, and in the garden in front of St. James's another band played at intervals during the evening. Later in the evening the Duchess had an assembly expressly to meet the illustrious guest, at which the élite of society congregated. The Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge arrived at a late hour, having assisted at the state visit of the Sultan to the Royal Italian Opera. The Viceroy, on Monday, left London to visit the Royal Agricultural Society's exhibition at Bury St. Edmunds. His Highness is great in ploughs and harrows, and does all that a ruler in such a country can do to ensure their being "corn in Egypt." He had, therefore, doubtless, great pleasure in seeing what marvels of mechanical ingenuity the "clod-compellers" of this cloudy clime are driven to employ not only in the processes of culture, but in the preparation of food for stock and the economisation of human labour. The Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and several members of the Court of Common Council waited on Tuesday upon the Viceroy, and presented to his Highness an address of congratulation on behalf of the Corporation. The Viceroy gave a very friendly reply to the address, and promised the Lord Mayor that if he or any members of the Corporation visited Egypt there should be a hearty reception given to them.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.—Wimbledon is in a sad condition. The rain which has fallen since Saturday last has converted the common into something very like a bog. The volunteers are experiencing some of the real discomforts of camp life. On Saturday last the Lords and Commons shot a match, in which the Commons were the victors. On Monday the weather seriously interfered with the shooting, and but little progress was made with the various competitions. On Tuesday the Queen's prize was won by Sergeant Lowe, of the 1st Gloucestershire, with 57 points out of a possible 84. For the public schools' prize—namely, the Ashburton shield, the following competed—Harrow, Eton, Rugby, Cheltenham, Marlborough, Winchester, and Rossall; and the palm of victory was again carried off by Harrow. The Spencer cup, which is competed for by the boys who at each school made the highest score, was won by Sergeant Collier, of Cheltenham, with 22 points. On Wednesday the match between Oxford and Cambridge attracted a considerable number of spectators to the camp at Wimbledon. Oxford, who won last year by 20 points, was also the winner this year, but by 8 points only. The totals were smaller; but, taking into account the violence of the wind, the shooting was considered better than that of last year.

REWARD TO A CLERGYMAN FOR GALLANT CONDUCT.—On Saturday evening the Rev. C. Cobb, M.A., Rector of Dymchurch, Kent, was presented with the first-class Albert medal, by order of her Majesty, "in recognition of gallant services on the occasion of the wreck of the French lugger Courrier de Dieppe, at Dymchurch, on Sunday, Jan. 6, 1867." The reverend gentleman had been previously rewarded by his being presented with the gold medal of the National Life-boat Institution. Mr. Cobb swam out to the wreck of the lugger in the midst of a raging storm, and succeeded in saving the life of the captain, the only person remaining on board.

VISIT OF THE VICEROY TO THE EGYPTIAN BUILDINGS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

DURING his stay in the French capital there were few more assiduous and constant visitors to the Exhibition than the Viceroy of Egypt. His good-humoured face and portly figure, his plain, blue frock-coat and red fez, were quite well known to the habitués of some of the principal departments; and he walked about, taking mental notes, and evidently enjoying the occasional freedom from state ceremonial. On one or two occasions, however, he was well satisfied to accompany his Imperial host to some of the most important sections of the great show, and, on his first introduction, a very especial feature was made of his arrival at that portion of the park devoted to the Turkish and Egyptian buildings. First of these in order of precedence is the model of the Mosque of Broussa—that celebrated green mosque erected by the Sultan Mohammed I. The model is said to be an exact copy of the original, even to the details of ornamentation, and is of square form, surmounted by a cupola; a minaret rising from the western end, from the summit of which (in the original building) the muezzin summons the faithful to prayer. This minaret, in the real mosque, is 220 ft. high; so that the visitor gains only an imperfect idea from the diminished scale of the toy building in the park of the Exhibition. The architecture of this mosque is that mixture of Byzantine and Saracenic peculiar to all such buildings; the ornaments are the pure Arabic stalactites, and circular latticed buildings on each side of the entrance, with their widely-projecting roofs represent the fountains which are to be seen near all public buildings belonging to the Turks. The pure element is supplied in bright metal cups by a servant whose business it is to attend to this duty. Before entering the mosque, the visitor passes through a vestibule, where, in the real building, the worshipper leaves his shoes. A niche immediately facing the entrance represents the Mihrah, which indicates the direction in which believers are to pray. It is adorned with coloured tiles, and the inscription in Arabic characters—white on a dark-blue ground—is the usual Mohammedan invocation, "In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: there is no aid and no power but in God." The throne verse from the Koran, twice repeated—black on a white ground—runs round the entire cornice; and the only interior decorations of the mosque are arabasques, intermixed with verses from the Koran. The floor is covered with carpets and mats, but there are no seats.

Near this building is a kiosk or garden-house, a delightful little place, with a small room on each side the entrance for preparing pipes and coffee, and a larger principal apartment, with a fountain in the centre, and a raised divan round the wall composed of cushions and mattresses. There are a hundred such retreats on the banks of the Bosphorus, and the Oriental visitors must have been surprised at the completeness of the little place, even to the coloured glass in the upper windows.

A little beyond these buildings the Viceroy was conducted to his own palace—the Salemlik, which was prepared for his use by the Egyptian commission. It is an Oriental pavilion, with a cupola, and decorated in the finest Arabic taste, even to the text over the door, "O Thou who openest the doors, open unto us the door of Good!" The interior of this miniature palace we have already described in these columns; everything there is Egyptian, even to the enormous locks, the inlaying, and the pierced metal-work which adorn the doors. It was at the model of the celebrated temple of Edfon, however, that the greatest impression was created during the visit of the Imperial party. This is one of the most magnificent buildings in the park, its avenue of sphynxes and its hieroglyphic-covered columns being the work of Egyptian artists. It was raised under the inspection of M. Marriette, and is a miniature copy of the mighty original, founded, it is supposed, by Ptolemy Philometer for the worship of Athor (the Egyptian Aphrodite), Hor-Hal, and their son, Hor-Senet-To.

The two pylones, or gate-towers, which appear like truncated pyramids, are, in the original building, 90 ft. high, each consisting of ten stories inside and carved outside with magnificent relievos. The doorway between them, similarly ornamented, is 20 ft. wide, and through this the temple court is reached, inclosed by a splendid colonnade of thirty-two pillars. This is followed by a hall with eighteen pillars, and beyond it, through a fine portal, the remains of the temple itself appears, its length 400 ft. and its breadth 150 ft. There are, however, two temples, a larger and a smaller; and in the park of the Exhibition the smaller building is devoted to the exhibition of an immense raised map of the valley of the Nile. Beyond this, and terminating the group to which his Highness paid a special visit, is the counterpart of the Okel restaurant, near one of the gates of Cairo, and here an Egyptian lapidary and a group of wiredrawers attract much attention.

THE EMPEROR RECEIVING HIS PRIZE.

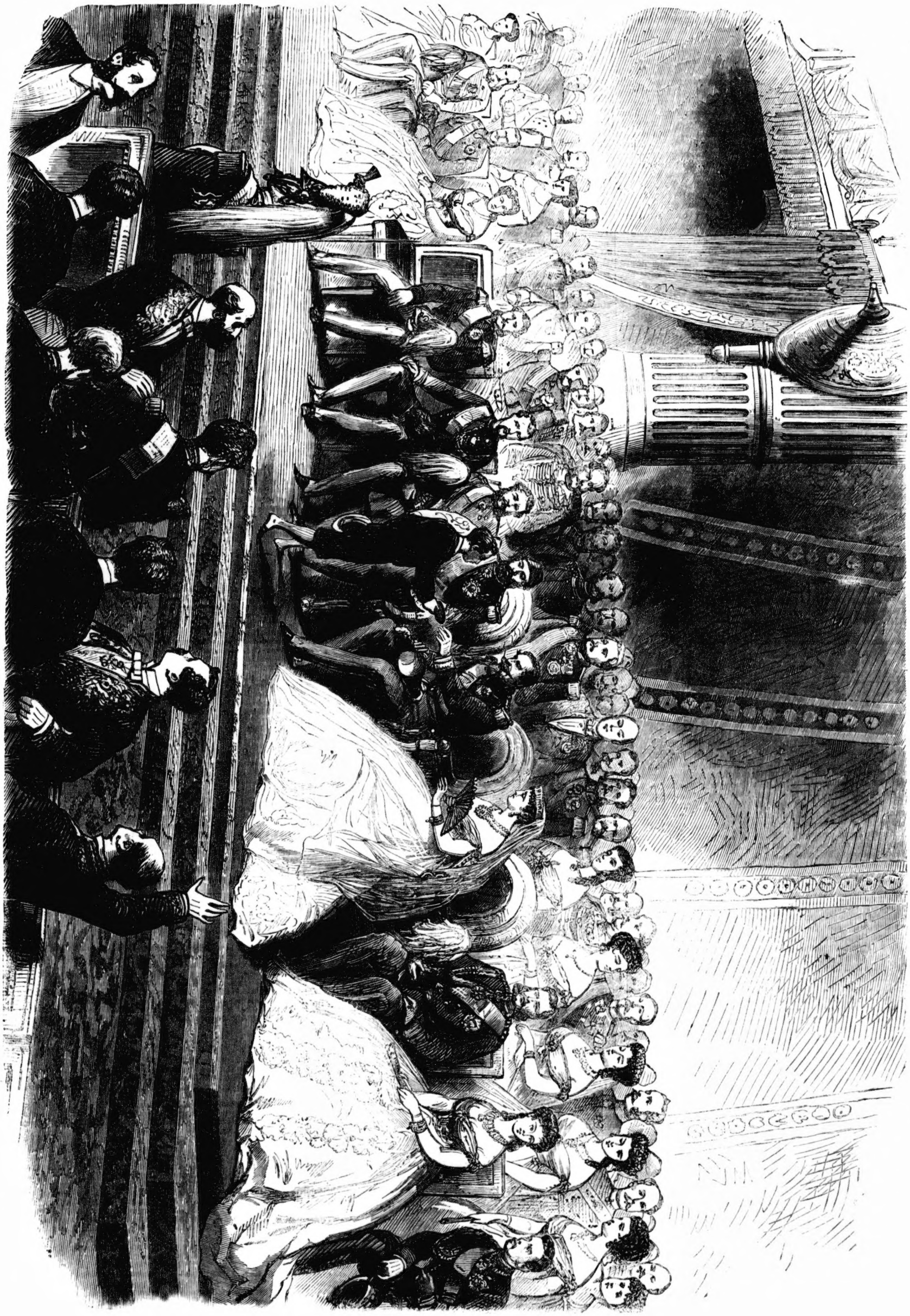
THE incident depicted in our Engraving occurred during the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in the Paris Exhibition, and is thus described by a correspondent:—

"When the ceremony of announcing the prizes drew to a close, an incident occurred which I must record. I dare say that in England you think very little of the 'Tenth Group,' and scarcely know what it means; but here it is considered of the greatest importance. When the Emperor pays a visit to the Exhibition, you always hear that first of all he went to examine something in the 'Tenth Group.' There are big dinners given in honour of this 'Tenth Group,' and the speeches are reported in the papers for days after, one at a time. If you do not know the 'Tenth Group,' and feel that it is the most important in the whole Exhibition, you ought to be ashamed of yourself. Unfortunately, England does not believe in it, has contributed scarcely anything to it, and has not sent too many jurors to consider its pretensions. 'The Tenth Group' signifies to a Frenchman all that Mr. Layard would make us feel when he lays before us the merits of the British workman in connection with the Exhibition. The 'Tenth Group' comprises all those necessaries of food, dress, and habitation which concern the welfare of the working classes. The Emperor has exhibited model cottages for the working classes, and the jury of the 'Tenth Group'—an amiable but rather podgy set of men, who look as if they knew something of good living—have decreed him a prize, a great prize. The Emperor refused—said it was not proper that he should receive it. But the benignant jurymen—their benignity of look is wondrous—insisted; the Emperor was their Emperor, it was true; but he must pardon their persistence, they could not let him escape from the necessity of a prize—a great prize. The Emperor, thus entreated, at last reluctantly consented to receive the prize; and when, in the proclamation of the names of the prizeholders, the crier came to the 'Tenth Group'—that Tenth Group which has excited so much sentimental protestation—it was necessary to read out the name of the Emperor first of all. A buzz of applause followed from such of the audience as heard it and knew what it meant. But the Emperor in his speech speaks of the pleasure with which he had associated the Prince Imperial with himself in the concerns of the Exhibition, and the little Prince knew what was meant when he heard his father's name proclaimed. No sooner said than done—the Prince jumps from his chair, runs to the Emperor, embraces him tenderly, and kisses him. Then, continuing his transport of delight at the success of his parent in the competition of the Champ de Mars, he goes to the Empress and has a little scene of tender embracing with her also. The people are delighted, and the Prince trots back to his chair amid a roar of applause. All for the glory of the 'Tenth Group.'

"By this time the reading of the names had become wearisome, and people began to be impatient. I thought I heard something like the pop of a soda-water bottle, and turning my head I beheld a sight—British citizens in their scarlet robes were refreshing themselves with libations of claret. The stuff of which the London alderman is made could not sit for an hour in the presence of an Emperor and his Empress on an occasion of state without calling a waiter to his aid, who forthwith proceeded to relieve him with a large supply of tumblers and bottles! While these incontinent citizens were still in presence of an assembled world, tippling claret and making themselves comfortable in their fashion, the reading of the names had come to an end, and the Imperial party formed a procession and walked in state round the terrace between the seats of the spectators and the central platform, the orchestra playing national anthems the while. First of all came the Emperor, the Empress, and the Sultan—the Sultan in the middle; then the Prince of Wales and Princess Mathilde, and so on with the rest—the Prince of Prussia, Prince Napoleon, the Prince Imperial, the Duke of Sutherland, and many more. In making the circuit of this terrace the Emperor and Empress stopped at intervals to talk to those they knew. The Sultan looked very grave—quite impassive—rather bored; but he endured it with the fortitude of a man who knows that all is ordained."



THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS, WITH THE VICEROY OF EGYPT AND SUITE, AT THE EDFOU TEMPLE, PARIS EXHIBITION.



THE PARIS EXHIBITION: THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON RECEIVING A PRIZE FROM THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 312.

THE CRYPT.

EVERYBODY who has visited the Palace at Westminster will remember St. Stephen's Gallery, where the statues are. This gallery occupies the site of St. Stephen's Chapel, which included the chamber in which the House of Commons assembled from the accession of Edward VI. till it was burnt down, in 1834. The fire consumed the room in which the Commons met, but did not destroy the chapel: that was made of sterner stuff, and defied the flames. But where is it now—that splendid monument of a past age, which had resisted the gnawing tooth of time and successfully withstood the raging fire? Alas! it was taken down. It could not be made to work in with Barry's plan, and, moreover, its style would not harmonise with the architect's design. Archæologists say, and will never cease to say, that it is a pity Barry did not make his design harmonise with that. However, it was demolished. But underneath there was a crypt, or, as it has been called, "St. Mary's Chapel in the Vaults," and this was spared. It was, though, much damaged; and for several years was in a ruinous state, and was used as a workshop and for other sacrilegious purposes. But lately it has been restored to its pristine state. Some archæologists affirm that there is here more than restoration; and one would think so; for it is almost impossible to imagine that, 600 years ago, there was in England a chamber blazing with gold and colours like this. However, the chapel has been restored—restored regardless of expense; and is now at once the most beautiful and most gorgeously-ornamented Gothic chamber in the world. Lately, too, there has been set up an altar, covered with a resplendent crimson altar-cloth. Divine service has not yet been performed in the chapel since its restoration, nor have we heard that there is at present any intention to perform Divine service there; but on Saturdays it is open to the public; and when the House is sitting the chapel, though somewhat dimly lighted up, is open, that members may see it.

WHALLEY'S THOUGHTS THEREON.

Generally, as we have said, the chapel is somewhat dimly lighted; but on Friday night last week it was illuminated with exceptional brilliancy within to show the form and colouring of the chamber, and from without to bring out the subjects and colours of the elaborately stained windows. Of course, when it came to be known that the chapel was thus illuminated, many of the members went to see it, and among them Mr. Whalley made his appearance. Most of the visitors, of course, looked upon it as a mere beautiful specimen of ancient Gothic architecture. "Ah!" they said, "beautiful, very beautiful! We build nothing like this nowadays." And so on. But Mr. Whalley, having a deeper insight than most men, especially in all matters ecclesiastical, had other reflections. "Yes, I see—Popish chapel restored, symbolical of Popery restored, against which I so often have to lift up my testimony." And his righteous soul was vexed within him, as he gazed and reflected. "But, ah! what is that I see? Ladies and gentlemen kneeling at the altar and bowing their heads, and this within the very precincts of Parliament!" It would seem that certain gentlemen and ladies, Catholic or Anglo-Catholic, having come to view the chapel, and caught a sight of the altar ornamented with the mystic letters I.H.S., had incontinently fallen on their knees and bowed their heads, at the very time that Mr. Whalley was present. "Singular and fortunate coincidence! Surely this must be a Providence! How confirmatory this of all my forebodings: a Popish chapel prepared, and Popish worship going on, under our very eyes! Can the House now deny my mission, and still refuse to believe my warnings?" Such are sure to have been the honourable member's reflections as he looked upon this scene; and impetuously, and even wildly, he rushed back to his place, while inspiration was upon him, to lift up his testimony, whether men would bear or forbear, against Papal aggression, confirmed in this remarkable and providential manner. The House was going into Supply; fortunately, Mr. Speaker had not left the chair. Mr. Whalley, then, could speak on this subject; and, as soon as the gentleman in possession of the House had sat down, Mr. Whalley rose, and began solemnly to warn and prophesy in his usual manner. "Will you not believe me now?" he said, or, rather, would have said, for in his heat he got rather incoherent. "Here, close by, is a Popish chapel, and Popish worship going on; and, mark, close by the chamber in which Guy Faux was concealed! Can you see no meaning in that; no incident foreshadowed by that?" But he prophesied again in vain; for his stiff-necked hearers, far from being alarmed and instantly ordering an investigation, only mocked, and jeered, and laughed outright at the prophet. One marvels that he did not at once "shake the dust from off his feet" against them and depart.

WONDERS.

We live in strange times; an age fertile in wonders; every day presenting us with some new marvel. Belgian troops throng our streets, the Viceroy of Egypt is on English soil, the Sultan of Turkey—who used to be almost as much a recluse as the Lama of Thibet—is located in the palace of the Queen, and the flag of the successor of the Caliphs has been seen flying from the tower of a Christian church! But, perhaps, the strangest of all modern events was that which occurred in the House of Commons on Monday night, when a democratic reform bill, promoted by a Conservative Government, passed without a division and almost unanimously; for, whilst there was a thundering shout of Ayes, when Mr. Speaker put the question, there were only two tiny, half-uttered Noes, which sounded like the chirp of a hedge-sparrow after a clap of thunder. Is not this strange? We venture to say that it is the strangest political event which has occurred for 200 years. We must not, though, make this wonderful event appear more wonderful than it really is. On the question being put, except those two protests, the House appeared to be unanimous; but it was not really so. In many a Conservative heart there was discontent; and the silence on the Government side of the House indicated, in a large number of cases, the acquiescence of despair rather than that of approbation. Lord Cranbourne, we know, was not satisfied. He had in a long and forcible speech entered his protest against this bill; and several other Conservative members had echoed the dissatisfaction of the noble Lord. But neither does this give us a clear idea of the feeling on the Conservative side of the House. We venture to assert that not one in ten of the occupants of the Government benches like this measure. On the contrary, we are quite sure that the majority of the Conservative party dislike it, and look forward to its working with mistrust and alarm. "And yet they support it!" Yes; and yet they support it! Hate the measure, and yet vote for it; believe it to be pregnant with danger, and yet lift up no voice against it! And here is another wonder in this wonder-teeming time.

LORD CRANBOURNE.

Lord Cranbourne rose immediately after Mr. Speaker had put the question "that this bill be now read a third time." The House was full. There had been a good deal of buzzing and chatter ever since the House assembled; but as soon as Lord Cranbourne rose from his wonted seat on the floor of the House, the buzzing and chatter ceased, and all restlessness disappeared. Everybody knew that his Lordship meant to speak; and as this was a most important occasion, and as the noble Lord was known to feel strongly, we all expected to have at least an able, searching speech. And this, we may as well say at once, we had. We have heard Lord Cranbourne speak many times, but we never heard him speak so well as he did that night. We thought that we had long since taken the measure of the noble Lord, but we confess that he went far beyond the boundary of our estimate. His Lordship never before in our hearing delivered a great speech. This speech was great. Again, we and most of his hearers expected that his Lordship would, after his usual manner, be angry, acrimonious, bitter; but he manifested little or no anger and no bitterness. He was severe, but his severity was the severity of facts and incontestible argument. There was certainly causticity in his speech, but it was not inspired by ill-temper. Caustic originally means burning; but here again the words of the noble Lord were not burning, but the facts certainly were burning and must have made many a man on the Ministerial side of the House, especially the Ministers of the Crown, wince and shrink as if hot iron had been applied to their flesh. Lord Cranbourne has usually impressed us with the feeling while he was speaking that he is an angry and somewhat acrid tempered man, but on this occasion he displayed no anger, no acridity; on the contrary, there seemed to us to be more of sorrow than of anger. A strange, unwonted pensiveness pervaded the speech, like that which a strong, good man feels when some great calamity has fallen upon him, so great that it suppresses all anger against those who caused it. Some of our Radical readers may be disposed to smile at this. "Calamity!" they may say; "why, we look upon it as a blessing." But we must remember that Lord Cranbourne sincerely believes that this measure is a great evil, destined to produce immense mischief, if not ruin, to the country. Yes, no man who listened to this speech could fail to believe in the speaker's entire sincerity. Besides, there was the foregone event of his retirement from the Government, thus sacrificing place, power, honour, not to say anything of emolument, rather than support this bill; the remembrance of which, still living in our mind, made the speech much more impressive than it would otherwise have been. But, though this speech was all that we have described, the effect of it upon the Ministers, so lately his colleagues, must have been scathing. It occurred to us, as we listened to the noble Lord and looked towards the Treasury bench the while, that not for all the honours and emoluments which the occupants of that bench enjoy would we have submitted to the punishment which they had to endure. And, obviously, they felt it acutely. Disraeli, of course, showed no sign of feeling, and perhaps had none. Nature and thirty years of Parliamentary warfare has hardened him to invulnerability against all punishment. He sat rigid as a statue; not a facial muscle relaxed from the time that Lord Cranbourne rose till he sat down; but some of his colleagues felt the punishment keenly, and could not help showing that they felt it. When the noble Lord resumed his seat, there burst forth from the Liberal side of the House a volley of cheers. Strange, this, when we remember the scenes of last year! But our readers must not imagine that this applause indicated any change in the relative positions of Lord Cranbourne and the Liberal party. Still wide as the poles asunder are these two. What the Liberals cheered was not his Lordship's political creed, but his ability, honesty, sincerity—not the politician, but the man.

LOWE, ETC.

After Cranbourne came Lowe; and here, behold another wonder! Last year Mr. Lowe was the mouthpiece of the Tory party, when that party was fulfilling its mission to stem the tide of democracy. And as he poured out his scathing eloquence—like to nothing so much as burning lava from a volcano—upon his quondam associates the Whigs and Radicals, heavens! how frantically they did applaud! But now, how are things changed! Then the fierce torrent was directed against Gladstone and the Liberals, and the Tories applauded; now it is poured upon the heads of Disraeli and the Tories, sitting there silent as death, and the Liberals cheer. Really, these violent, spasmodic changes take our breath away. Lowe's speech was eloquent, and had in it all the characteristics of his eloquence; but it was not a masterpiece. Mr. Bright followed Lowe, but he merely defended himself from some of Lowe's wild charges, and, obviously, did not intend to make a formal harangue. And then the House sank down into the torpor characteristic of the prandial hour, made more torpid than usual by the heavy rhetoric of a long-drawn speech delivered by Mr. Beresford Hope with his usual "Batavian grace." Lord Elcho was on his legs when we returned to the scene, but he could not rouse the House from its torpor. His is not the eloquence to rouse anything. His "easy assurance," his nicely-balanced action, his long sentences—sentences on the 10-in. scale, as some one called them—his smooth, melodious voice, tend rather to lull to sleep than to rouse to life. But Mr. Bernal Osborne, who followed his Lordship, rattled away our dulness in a moment. His very appearance, indeed, is enough at all times to do that. But, somehow, he was not happy on this occasion. He was incoherent, his jokes were poor, his wit was forced, his similes did not run on all fours—in short, he was not inspired.

HARLEQUINADE.

And now, taking a flying leap over some half dozen speeches—the dull because they are not worthy of notice, the lively because we lack time and space—we come to the rise of Disraeli. There has seldom been more anxiety in the House to hear its leader than there was on this occasion. He had been really the chief actor all through this strange, eventful drama—we might almost say that he had been the only actor. Moreover, he had been roughly handled, and was now about to turn upon his assailants. He had been pushed into a corner, and we were all anxious to see how he would get out. "And how did he get out?" Apparently there was no way open for retreat—no way, hemmed in as he was, for escape in the front. Well, readers, he escaped in harlequin fashion. He flourished his arms for a time, hitting right and left, but feebly, though; and then suddenly he leaped over his foes, turning a somersault as he went, amid cheers from his friends and laughter from his foes, and made a final exit from the stage, giving, though, a tremendous knock at Mr. Lowe as he vanished.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

In a very quiet way, the Viceroy, on Tuesday night, came down to see the House in Session. Notice had been sent that he was coming, but no preparations were made to receive him. The House of Commons acknowledges no sovereign superior to itself. At half-past four, accompanied by his Minister and interpreter, he arrived. Lord Charles Russell met him at the door: they bowed—they shook hands. Lord Charles conducted the Viceroy to the foot of the Ambassadors' Gallery stairs, and then left him. His Highness stopped about half an hour. Mr. Gladstone went and chatted with him, and then he departed without any ceremony, like any other stranger.

THE REFORM BILL.—The following letter has been addressed by Lord Derby to his supporters in the House of Lords:—"July 16, 1867.—My Lord, The Reform Bill having now passed the House of Commons, it is my intention to propose that it should be read a second time in the House of Lords on Monday, the 22nd inst.; and, although I hope that no division may be called for on that stage, yet it is of extreme importance to have as good an attendance as possible of the friends of the Government. I have, therefore, to request that your Lordship will, if possible, be in your place on that evening; and more especially that you will favour me by your attendance during the progress of the bill through Committee, in which it is almost certain that some amendments will be moved to which it may be impossible for her Majesty's Government to give their assent.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your obedient servant, DERBY."

LORD RUSSELL ON THE IRISH CHURCH.—Lord Russell has clinched the position he took up in the late debate on the Irish Church. We do not refer to the publication of a corrected report of his speech in a pamphlet form, but to the significant sentences prefixed by way of introduction. He there places before us the alternative of endowing the Roman Catholics, or surrendering the Establishment. "If," he writes, "the State adheres to the principle of a Church Establishment, the repair of Roman Catholic churches and the purchase of glebes for the Roman Catholic clergy by the State cannot justly be refused. If the State adopts the voluntary principle, the religion of one seventh of the people of Ireland can no longer be endowed. It is for the British nation to choose." And he winds up with this distinct war-cry:—"At all events, the people of Ireland are fully justified in asking for justice from Parliament in the Session of 1868."

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—The annual meeting is to be held this year at Hull, commencing on the 30th inst. The Archbishop of York will be the president, and the grand jury-room at the Townhall is to be the reception-room, and a temporary museum is arranging for the exhibition of numerous contributions of great interest. After the inaugural meeting in the Townhall, the objects of antiquarian interest in Hull are to be visited, and in the evening the full-dress soirée will be given by the Mayor of Hull. After the business of the various sections the arrangements for the week include excursions to Beverley Minster, Hedon, Patrington, Flamborough Head, the Dane's Dykes, Driffield Church, Malton gravel beds (where a stone axe has just been found 9 ft. deep), Howden, Wressel Castle, Selby Church, Bridlington, and other objects of interest in the county. The visitors will be conducted to the various objects of interest by gentlemen of the neighbourhood, who will act as honorary guides.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Christ Church (Oxford) Bill, the Trusts (Scotland) Bill, and the Court of Chancery (Dispatch of Business) Bill were severally read the second time. The other business done was of little public interest.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE REFORM BILL.

On the order for considering the Reform Bill as amended,

Mr. H. BERKELEY moved a clause providing that voting should be by printed papers deposited in a glass urn or box by the elector secretly.

The clause was supported by Mr. Osborne and opposed by Mr. Marsh, and upon a division rejected by 161 to 112.

Mr. CLAY proposed a clause defining "expenses of registration" to mean all proper and reasonable fees and charges of any clerk of the peace in a county, or town clerk in a city or borough, for his trouble, care, and attention in the performance of the services and duties imposed upon him, in addition to money actually paid or disbursed by him for or in respect of such duties.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER intimating that he had no objection, the clause was added to the bill.

Lord E. CECIL'S clause, to disqualify from voting all persons convicted of any offence punishable with penal servitude, and who had not received a full pardon, was opposed by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Newdegate Mr. Serjeant Gaselee, Mr. Secretary Hardy (on behalf of the Government), and Sir G. Grey. It was supported by Lord Cranbourne and Mr. Osborne; and eventually negatived without a division.

Mr. JASPER MOORE proposed to add a clause enacting that no Sheriff or Under-Sheriff should be permitted to act as agent in the election of any member for a city or borough. It was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and upon a division rejected by 168 to 127.

On the motion of Mr. TREEBY, a clause was agreed to providing that overseers should make out and keep for perusal by any person, without payment of a fee, a list of persons in arrear of rates.

On clause 29, which provides that the payment of expenses of conveying voters to the poll should be illegal, except in the boroughs of East Retford, Shoreham, Cricklade, and Aylesbury, Colonel Herbert moved to insert Much Wenlock. Assented to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the motion was opposed by Mr. Bouverie. On a division it was carried by 143 to 103.

The sitting was then suspended.

On the reassembling of the House at nine o'clock the orders standing first on the paper were postponed, and the consideration of the Reform Bill was continued. After the several further amendments had been disposed of, the report was adopted.

MONDAY, JULY 15.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Royal assent was given by Commission to several bills.

Subsequently there were discussions in reference to the march of the troops to Hounslow the other day, and as to the troops in New Zealand. The Hounslow mismanagement has, it seems, been fixed on a commissariat officer, who has been removed from his post.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made an announcement as to the business of the House. The chief features of this statement were that the second reading of the Scotch Reform Bill would be moved on Monday; that the House would not sit on Wednesday, and that there would be morning sittings from twelve to four on Thursday and Friday.

THE COMMISSARIAT MUDDLE.

Sir J. PAKINGTON appealed to the indulgence of the House to offer some further explanation with regard to the recent failure of the commissariat in provisioning the troops at Hounslow after their march from Aldershott. Having so done, the right hon. Baronet emphatically declared that the conclusion to which he was brought, from all the circumstances of the case, was that errors in action and errors in explanation pointed to the necessity of a reform being effected in the whole commissariat department. (The utterance of this opinion was received with loud and general cheering.)

THE REFORM BILL.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER having moved the third reading of the Reform Bill,

Lord CRANBOURNE rose and at once dissipated the idea which had been entertained in some quarters that the measure was to be opposed on this its final stage by announcing that, so far as he was concerned, seeing the great preponderance of opinion that existed in its favour on the part of the House, he had no intention to press the question to a division. But although no division was desirable, he did net think it would be expedient to pass the stage without some discussion on the bill itself. In the first place, then, the measure was an enormous change, and in no sense the same as was originally introduced. When it passed the second reading, it bristled with precautions, guarantees, and securities; but now that they had got to the third reading, all these had disappeared. It had been spoken of as a Conservative measure. Well, it was only right that the paternity of all strange objects that came into the world should be properly established; he wished to know, therefore, whether the bill was the exclusive offspring of the Government, and whether Mr. Gladstone had not had a good deal to do with it. And, if that were so, then it followed as an undisputed axiom that it was not a Conservative measure. If to have adopted the principles of their most determined adversary, Mr. Bright; if to have abandoned every precaution and security at the bidding of their opponents, was a Conservative triumph, then he ventured to say that in the whole of their annals the Conservative party had never won a triumph so signal as this. The Conservative party had dealt themselves a fatal wound; and he protested in the most earnest language he could command against the political morality upon which the manœuvres of the year had been based. He deeply regretted that the House of Commons should have applauded a policy of legerdemain; and, above all, that this great gift to the people—if gift it were—should have been purchased at the cost of a political betrayal which had no parallel in our Parliamentary annals, and which struck at the root of all that beautiful confidence which was the very soul of party Government, and on which alone the strength and freedom of our representative institutions were sustained.

Mr. LOWE once more presented himself to the House in the character of a prophet of evil, and predicted that the result of passing the bill would be to Americanise our institutions one by one, and plunge the country into one perpetual whirl of change, innovation, and revolution. The authorship of the bill was, in short, a disgrace to be avoided, and not an honour to be sought.

Mr. BRIGHT thought that the House was wise in having adopted household franchise, and he hoped that those walls would not inclose anything in the shape of a Parliament that was less worthy of a great nation than the Parliament which was that night assembled there.

Mr. Graves, Mr. Goldsmid, and Mr. Cowan expressed their approval of the bill.

Mr. GORST charged a large section of the Conservative party with having voted for the measure against their convictions, and predicted their rejection at the next election by their constituents.

Mr. B. HOPE denounced the bill as the most democratic that had ever entered the mind of any Government to propose.

Lord ELCHO vindicated the course which had been pursued by the independent members of the House on the subject of Reform.

Several other hon. members then addressed the House, and the debate was concluded by a speech from Mr. Disraeli. The bill was then read the third time.

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord REDESDALE, the Chairman of the Committees, laid upon the table the Representation of the People Bill, which, having been read the first time,

The Earl of DERBY gave notice that he would move the second reading on Monday next.

The Transubstantiation Declaration Bill was read the third time and passed. The Trusts (Scotland) Bill was also read the third time and passed; and the Merchant Shipping Bill and the Patriotic Fund Bill were passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NEW WRITS.

On the motion of Colonel Taylor, new writs were ordered for the election of a member for West Gloucestershire, in the room of Sir J. Rolt, appointed Lord Justice of Appeal; for the borough of Andover, to supply the vacancy created by the appointment of Sir J. B. Karslake to the office of Attorney-General; for the University of Cambridge, to fill the vacancy created by the appointment of Mr. Selwyn to the office of Solicitor-General; and for the city of Coventry, in the room of Mr. Morgan Treherne, deceased. A new writ was also ordered, on the motion of Mr. Headlam, for the election of a member for Birmingham, in the place of Mr. Scholefield, deceased.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER it was agreed that the House, at its rising, should adjourn till Thursday; and, further, that on Thursday and Friday next the House should meet at noon, subject to the standing orders which regulate the Wednesday sittings.

PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND).

Mr. O'BIERNE moved that the House should, on Monday next, go into Committee, to consider an address to her Majesty praying her to take into consideration the expediency of recommending the House to grant a loan not exceeding one million sterling, to be employed in the purchase of estates which might be offered for sale in the Landed Estates Court in Ireland, such estates to be resold in sub-divided farms of not less than ten or more than one hundred acres each to the occupying tenants of such estates; or,

in the event of the tenants declining to purchase, then to such other persons as might be willing to purchase the same in sub-divided farms, the purpose being to assert and encourage an independent proprietory of small freehold estates in Ireland.

The motion, which was seconded by The O'DONOGHUE, and opposed by Lord NAAS, was withdrawn.

INCREASE OF THE EPISCOPATE.

There was an interesting discussion on the Increase of the Episcopate Bill.

Sir ROUNDELL PALMER moved the second reading of the bill, which has passed the House of Lords.

Mr. GILPIN opposed it strennously, and argued very ably that an increase of the episcopate was wholly unnecessary. He moved the rejection of the bill.

Mr. HADFIELD seconded the rejection.

After some discussion, the bill was read the second time by 45 votes to 34.

THURSDAY, JULY 18.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Trades Union Commission Act (1867) Extension Bill was read the second time, the Earl of BELMORE briefly explaining its provisions.

The Prorogation of Parliament Bill, for the better regulation of prorogations during recess, was read the second time, the LORD CHANCELLOR explaining the bill.

On the motion of the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, the Agricultural Employment Bill was read the second time. The noble Lord explained the provisions of the bill, which principally referred to the employment of children in the agricultural districts, and also of females in gangs.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SUPPLY.

On the vote of £30,479 to complete the charge for nonconforming Protestant and seceding ministers in Ireland,

Mr. HADFIELD contrasted the position of the Nonconformists in Ireland with that of the Dissenters in Scotland, remarking that the Free Church of the latter country had raised no less than £7,500,000 out of their own resources for erecting places of worship and maintaining their ministers, both at home and abroad. The Nonconformists had no claim upon the revenues of the State, and he therefore moved that the vote be disallowed, except the sum of £336 for supporting the widows and orphans of ministers of the synod of Ulster.

After a debate, the amendment was rejected by a majority of 78 to 41.

On the vote of £35,545 to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge for maintaining the Royal palaces for the year ending March 31, 1868.

Mr. AYRTON regretted that while so large a sum was spent in maintaining the palaces, sufficient accommodation was not found in them for distinguished visitors. The slight to a foreign Prince or Sovereign by the way in which he was treated was even secondary to the feeling created in the country over which he reigned; and it really appeared to him that we were converting our Monarchical Constitution into a Republic, if our Sovereign was not able to receive him on behalf of the nation, and if we had to receive him by public subscription, or by some nobleman stepping in and taking the place of the Sovereign.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said this subject was under the consideration of the Government; but the Committee must understand if that was accomplished which it was for the honour of the country should be accomplished, her Majesty should have the means of receiving guests of great distinction. The Civil List of her Majesty was adequate to the ordinary expenditure of the Sovereign; but it was not more than adequate; and, when it met all the demands made on the Crown, it was a circumstance unprecedented in the annals of this country. The Civil List of some Sovereigns abroad was far in excess of that of her Majesty, some of them amounting to and even exceeding a million a year; and although the Civil List of England was not a slight one, it could not compete in making arrangements on a vast scale of expenditure with some of those to which he had referred.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in disposing of a variety of votes.

THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES

of SATURDAY, JULY 27, will contain Engravings illustrative of the

NAVAL REVIEW

and of the

VISITS OF THE SULTAN AND THE BELGIAN RIFLEMEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

(In all cases to be paid in advance.)

Stamped Edition, to go free by post.

Three Months, 4s. 4d.; Six Months, 8s. 8d.; Twelve Months, 17s. 4d.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to THOMAS FOX, Strand Branch.

Four Stamps should be sent for Single Copies.

Office: 2, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

IT is very puzzling to make out whether the three distinct sets of visitors now in London have been invited, or have themselves come with any special political view. The reception of the Belgians is only a return for the magnificent welcome given to the English volunteers at Brussels; but it seems strange that an economical Government—or at least a Government that everyone tries to make economical—should spend £50,000 on a naval review (it is said to have cost the sum we have mentioned) merely to set before an illustrious visitor a thoroughly entertaining spectacle. The whole tone and manner of the Sultan's reception shows a desire to make an impression upon him. He is not to allow himself to be frightened by Russia any more than he is to be deceived by her hypocritical pleading on behalf of Christian subjects who would be sorry indeed to find themselves in the position of those Christian subjects of the Czar dwelling in the kingdom of Poland. The cordiality with which the Sultan has been received in France and England, and the knowledge he has now acquired, by his own actual inspection, of the immense resources of those countries, will, it is to be hoped, have an excellent effect in making him resist with more firmness than ever the friendly proposition of Russia for the disintegration of the Turkish Empire. We, on our side, have learnt that a Turk is not necessarily a barbarian. Abdul-Aziz is an accomplished gentleman. He is, practically—like St. Paul's bishops—"the husband of one wife;" he speaks the French language perfectly; he takes a great interest in all that relates to Western civilisation; and—strangest of all—he has sufficient knowledge of music to have composed a barcarolle.

The sentence upon Berezowski, the young Pole who attempted the Emperor of Russia's life, is the only one that could have been passed upon him. He did not attempt to deny the commission of the act charged against him, and the only question was, whether he should be punished with death or with transportation for life. The milder sentence has been recorded against him, and it is certainly well that the young man is not to suffer under the guillotine. His execution would have caused a very painful feeling in France, and, probably, the Emperor of Russia would himself have been grieved to think that his visit to Paris would be remembered, above all, by the decapitation of an unhappy Pole. At present there is no reason why any very great sympathy should be felt for the young man. He is a fanatic, and not an ordinary assassin, it is true; but, in his fanaticism, neither a loyal nor a moral excuse can be found for the crime of attempted murder. Indeed, it is somewhat difficult to understand what the French jury meant by the "extenuating circumstances" which they found to exist. Was it an extenuating circumstance that the ball fired at the Emperor of Russia did not reach him, but penetrated a horse's nose instead? Or was it held that Berezowski had received provocation through the severity practised upon his countrymen in Poland? The evidence as to his good conduct could scarcely have counted for much; for, however good his conduct may have been that did not alter the one fact that he had deliberately planned an act of assassination, and had done his best to execute it. Murders have often been committed by men of irreproachable character. For instance, men of the highest honour, driven mad by jealousy, have destroyed their wife, their sweetheart, or even some woman who refused to listen to their addresses at all. Probably all the jury meant by finding "extenuating circumstances" was that they did not wish Berezowski to be executed, and in that they were undoubtedly right. In the meanwhile, the journalists of France who are always ready to plead the cause of Poland should address some words of warning to the possible Berezowskis who may still exist among the revolutionary desperadoes of Paris. If Berezowski had unhappily succeeded in his nefarious attempt, its success would undoubtedly have been a signal for a massacre of his countrymen in Russia—not, of course, at the hands of the Government or the army (though the soldiers also might have been difficult to restrain), but of the enraged peasantry and artisans, who do not forget that they owe their liberation from serfdom to the Emperor Alexander, and whose fanatical hatred of the Poles is already sufficiently great.

The affair of the Hussars who arrived at Hounslow-heath and found no dinner provided for them, is likely, it is said, to be made the subject of an official inquiry. Sir John Pakington in the House of Commons and Lord Longford in the House of Lords have both endeavoured to screen the military officers from all serious blame in the matter; and as it was absolutely necessary to sacrifice some one, a Deputy Commissary-General has been thrown over. In the House of Lords the Army had the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Cardigan, and other officers distinguished by their high position, to speak for it, whereas the Commissariat in that illustrious assembly is, naturally, not represented at all. The true origin of the Hounslow blunder is, no doubt, divided responsibility. Regiments about to march ought, it appears by the military regulations, to carry one day's provision with them. Contradictory statements have been made on this point; but it is at least certain that the commanders of regiments ought to furnish the Deputy Commissary-General with returns of the number of men and horses for which supplies will be required, and equally certain that those returns were *not* furnished before the march of the 1200 cavalry from Aldershott to Hounslow was commenced. In such a case as this a general communication is sent from the camp to the commissariat; a demand for full particulars is sent back from the commissariat to the camp, and, on receipt of the full particulars—which might, we think, have been sent in the first instance—the rations wanted are duly provided. This system is very bad. One would think that nothing could be easier than for a commanding officer to inform the commissariat that so many rations will be required at such a time and at such a place. If this had been done in the Hounslow case, and the order had not been executed, a well-founded complaint would evidently lie against the commissariat; but the returns the commissariat had a right to expect were not furnished; nor was the commissariat informed either of the hour at which the troops would reach Hounslow, nor even of that at which they would leave Aldershott. It is quite possible that the commissariat officers may not have done their duty; but it is quite certain that the regimental officers neglected theirs; and it is most unfair that the latter, after being mildly blamed in the House of Commons, should be acquitted of blame altogether in the House of Lords, while the commissariat is not only blamed, but punished in the person of the Deputy Commissary-General, who is threatened with removal, if he has not been removed, from his appointment. An official inquiry into the circumstances of this particular case and into the general system, under which the Army and the commissariat do *not* work together, is urgently needed.

THE GALE.—On Monday morning, at 10.30 a.m., a message was sent to Exmouth from Budleigh Salterton, stating that a brig was in a dangerous position off that place, and urging that some assistance might be rendered. At 10.45 the Exmouth new life-boat of the National Life-boat Institution was launched, and proceeded at once to Salterton. The life-boat had to go through a most trying ordeal in getting over the bar, where a heavy sea was breaking, through which she had to make her way for more than half a mile. On rounding the outer end of the Highland Shoal, which was the most dangerous part, the life-boat shipped six heavy seas, filling her up to the thwarts each time, and washing the men therefrom. Four oars were broken out of the five on the starboard side by the violence of the seas, and the steering oar was carried away, by which all command of the boat was for a time lost, and fears were entertained lest she should drive on the rocks. The anchor was accordingly let go, while the men got out some spare oars, which are always provided for such emergencies, after which the cable was cut, and, by very great exertions on the part of the crew, the boat got out of danger. The brig, which was the Ranger, of Shields, coal laden, had, in the mean time, gone on shere, and her crew of eight men had been rescued by the rocket apparatus. The life-boat was therefore signalled to return to the shore. The boat and her crew behaved admirably on the occasion. The cost of the Exmouth life-boat station was presented to the institution by Lady Rolle, at whose request the boat was named the "Victoria."

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princesses Louisa and Beatrice, and Princes Arthur and Leopold, left Windsor Castle, on Saturday last, attended by the suite, for Osborne.

THE SULTAN has been pleased to confer upon his Excellency Musurus Bey, Turkish Ambassador, the rank of Muchir, with the title of Pacha.

SIGNOR RATTAZZI is expected to visit Paris at the end of the present month, to arrange for the loan of £24,000,000 on the Church properties, which, it is believed, is to be raised by redeemable bonds, and not, as first contemplated, in the form of rentes.

DR. CARROLL, the Catholic candidate, was, on Monday, elected by a majority of seven as Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1868.

SILVER BRICKS are thrown on the stage to favourite actresses in Nevada.

A TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE has occurred at Bjokja, Java. Numerous lives were lost.

A CIVIC CROSS is going to be founded in Belgium for acts of devotedness. It will be in enamel, mounted in gold for the first class, and in silver for the second.

THE VISTULA has overflowed its banks, and done great damage to the adjacent country.

THE ETHNOGRAPHICAL EXHIBITION AT MOSCOW was closed on June 30. The total receipts amounted to 44,000 roubles, and the net profit to 4000 roubles.

A MARRIAGE between Princess Louisa of Sweden, only daughter of Charles XV., and the Crown Prince of Denmark, is arranged on the part of the two Royal families; but the final decision is to be left to the Prince and Princess themselves.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF CANADA was inaugurated on the 1st inst. Lord Monck took the oath of office as Governor-General. A holiday was observed throughout the provinces.

THE LADY who gave Mr. Spurgeon £20,000 to erect an orphanage has since ordered her plate to be sold for the same object.

THE AUSTRIAN ADMIRAL TEGETHOFF, before going to Mexico to demand the remains of the late Emperor, will, it is said, proceed to London to solicit from the English Government all the aid it can render.

MR. LEICESTER BUCKINGHAM, well known as a dramatic aut or and journalist, died on Monday, in his forty-second year.

THE 3RD BATTALION of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers have recently been encamping near Lytham, and on Sunday, the 7th inst., at the suggestion of Colonel Hargreaves, the commanding officer of the battalion, Chaplain Canon Parker preached a sermon on behalf of the National Life-boat Institution, which resulted in the handsome sum of £20 10s. being handed to the institution. We may add that last year a similar collection was made for the society at the kind request of Colonel Hargreaves, when the sum of 16 gs. was contributed by his officers and men.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM has erased the name of the Hon. and Rev. F. R. Grey, brother of Earl Grey and brother-in-law of the Earl of Carlisle, and Rector of Morpeth, from the list of his Rural Deans, in consequence of Mr. Grey's Ritualistic innovations—viz., the adoption of certain vestments and a cross.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE BILL, as amended, occupies, with the schedules, twenty-nine pages. Clause 20 still stands, "In all future Parliaments the *Universities* of London shall return one member to Parliament."

MAXIMILIAN stood godfather to the last-born child of his traitor friend Lopez; and Bazaine, become his nephew by marriage, was commissioned to be the bearer of a magnificent service of gold plate, given by the Emperor as *cocheler*, or "God's gift," on the occasion.

THE FORTIFICATIONS on the coast of the Bay of Kiel, which were begun by the Prussians immediately after the Danish war, are now nearly completed. They consist of four forts. The monster Krupp cannon now at the Paris Exhibition, will also, it is said, be placed on the Brauneberg.

ON THE MEDAL given to the Belgian volunteers to commemorate their visit to the Crystal Palace, is the inscription "Vive la Belge." A correspondent asks, "Is this intended for 'Vive la Belgique?' If not, perhaps, it is our Vivandière that is thus alluded to."

AN ACCIDENT occurred on Wednesday evening at the Old Ford station of the North London Railway, by which one man was killed and several others seriously hurt. The accident was caused by a goods-train leaving the main line and running in upon a siding, where some trucks were being loaded with brick.

THE GREAT ORANGE ANNIVERSARY, the 12th of July, has this year passed over without any disturbances in Ireland. There have, however, been some serious riots at St. Helen's, near Liverpool.

THE RENSHAW, from Lagos, which arrived at Falmouth on Thursday, reports that on July 2, nine miles to the north-west of Serreta Point, north-west cost of the Island of Terceira, a submarine eruption broke out, and that on the 6th it was still in action, and an islet on shore had been formed extending three miles east and west.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, in reply to a clerical memorial from Hull, says:—"The crisis is indeed most important, and in my humble judgment the time has fully come when the clergy and laity who wish to see the doctrine and worship of the Church preserved in safety should express their opinion of the recent attempts to change without authority the one and the other."

THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH has given a piece of land for a building to provide religious worship for the poorer classes at Andover, in Hants. The land will be vested in trustees, and the building placed under the direction of a committee, partly consisting of members of the Church of England and partly of Nonconformists. The religious instruction proposed is of a purely unsectarian character.

A DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT was made one night last week to blow up the theatre at Exeter. The gas had been turned on in all parts of the house, and two burners at the pit and box entrances lit. Had this continued two hours longer a terrible explosion must have occurred, the consequences of which would have been most disastrous.

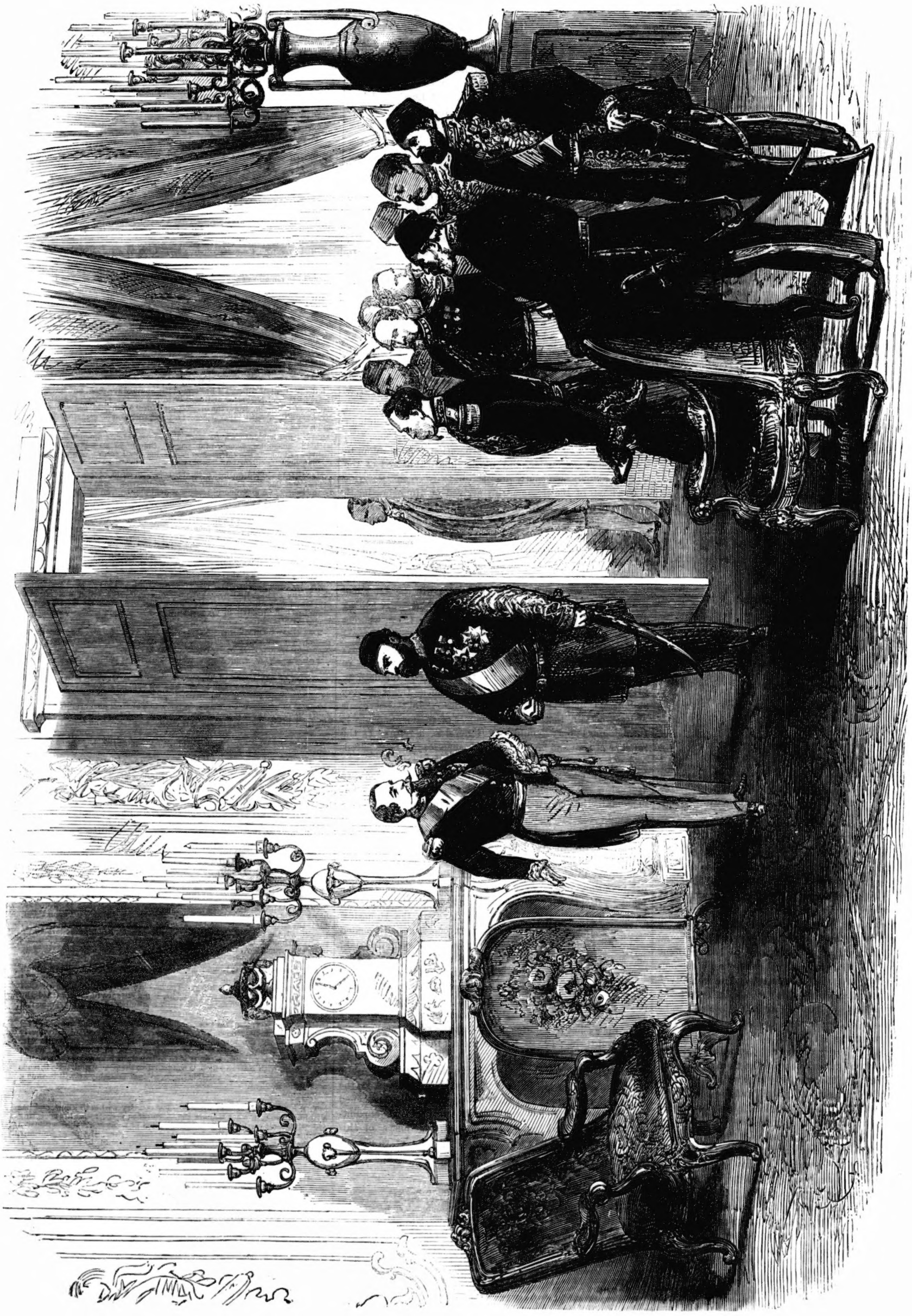
AT LUDGATE-HILL RAILWAY STATION two shoeblacks seat their patient in a comfortable arm-chair, hand him the day's newspaper, place his feet upon two elevated blocks, and each devoting his energy to one boot, brushes away with a vigour that seems to imply that he means to "outshine" his companion. The charge for all this, civility included, is one penny.

JAMES HALLAM, one of the Sheffield murderers, has left the country, being afraid of the vengeance of his colleagues for "blowing" upon them. He is the only one of the number who has shown any evidence of remorse. Broadhead, the chief of the conspirators, it is said, has profited largely by the Sawgrinders' Union. He has been able to spend considerable sums upon the education of some of his children, who are now at first-class schools in France and Germany.

A HIVE OF BEES was being conveyed, a few days since, through the high street at Winchester, in a South-Western delivery-cart, when the cover of the hive was by accident shifted. The bees, in escaping, became enraged and stung the driver of the cart; and he, being enraged in turn, turned the hive into the street, where the bees stung a number of passers-by, who fled in all directions.

MR. TENNYSON, the Poet Laureate, has purchased a small estate, called Greenhill, near Blackdown-hill, Haslemere. A more romantically-lovely and retired spot can scarcely be conceived. It has been said that Mr. Tennyson has been annoyed by snobbish visitors to the Isle of Wight intruding on his privacy. Here, it is to be hoped, he may enjoy the peaceful communing with Nature which is congenial to the poet's soul. He intends to erect on the property a suitable house, so that probably he will become a permanent resident.

THE SHEFFIELD MALEFACTORS.—The country wishes to know, and has a right to know, in what manner the indemnified perpetrators are accepting and using their certificates of indemnity, and in what spirit the certificated criminals are treated by their former associates. Now, the point we want, and the point every honest-hearted Englishman wants, to have cleared is whether certain alleged facts about the present status of the murderers are or are not true. Are the criminals employing themselves in measures of repentance or of resentment? Are they thinking of reform or of revenge? Are they abashed and penitent, or are they, as some say, planning annoyance and muttering menace? Is their society shunned or sought for? Are their deeds universally abhorred, or is it the case that by some those deeds are extenuated, justified, applauded? Is it a fact that Broadhead is still a directing influence in the sawgrinders' union? Is it true that there are still scores, fifties, hundreds of men who give to Broadhead their best wishes and to Crookes their condolences? If the criminals accept their position in a becoming spirit; if they, in gratitude for the restoration of their forfeited lives, are prepared to live peaceably and meekly in the society they have done so much to demoralise and discredit; if they have sincerely parted with the past to live law-abiding lives for the future, far be it from us to say anything against them. But rumours reach us from quarters which ought to be well informed, and these rumours are things about which the nation will demand to know the truth. We say this in the intercets of the public. It is in sorrow, not in anger, that we find ourselves compelled to notice the reports now current in Sheffield. Certain things are alleged, which, if correct, are in their significance infinitely more shocking than are the confessions of the criminals. It is said that the wrath of many men is levelled, not at the criminals, but at those who have given disinterested aid to the great work of bringing to light their appalling crimes. It is said that curses both loud and deep are aimed at men whose sole offence has been the good and truthful service they have rendered to society.—*Sheffield Telegraph.*



VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO THE SULTAN IN THE PALACE OF THE ELYSÉE, PARIS.

THE SULTAN.

ABDUL AZIZ EFFENDI, Sultan of Turkey, whose visit to France and England has excited so much interest, was born Feb. 10, 1830. He is the younger son of the stern and determined Sultan Mahmoud Khan, who died in 1839, and brother of the late Sultan Abdul Medjid, on whose death, in June, 1861, he ascended the throne of the Ottoman empire, according to the custom which prefers a brother to a son as heir. He is said to have been brought up with ideas and habits far more likely to prove acceptable with the opinions of Western Europe than his weak and timid predecessor, and the influence which has been exercised over him of late years by Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, the British representative at the Porte, inspired a general belief, on his accession, that his strong English tendencies would be developed for the good of the Monarch and of his people alike. The new Sultan had no sooner ascended the throne than he announced his intention of carrying out various measures of internal and fiscal reform, a promise which he has since made good to some extent by reducing the civil list from 70,000,000 to 12,000,000 piasters.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO THE SULTAN AT THE ELYSEE.

THE visit of the Sultan to Paris was to have been marked by festivities which the intelligence of the death of Maximilian rendered inappropriate; but it is doubtful whether anything was lost which was calculated to impress his Majesty with the splendid hospitality attending his reception. At the last moment, and when we had begun to fear some lasting disgrace to England for the want of a vacant palace in which to lodge our distinguished guest, we were saved from the degradation of committing the Grand Turk to public-house courtesy; but we shall be surprised if the danger we have escaped do not result in the provision of some building whereto distinguished visitors may in future be invited. The Elysée is one of two or three magnificent buildings devoted to that purpose in Paris, and it is a palace worthy to lodge even the Sultan Abdul Aziz and his suite. Ever since it was built, in 1718, for Count d'Evreux, it has been historical—first, as the dwelling of Mdme. de Pompadour; then of Beaujon, the banker; and afterwards of Murat, Napoleon, the Emperor of Russia, the Duke of Wellington, the Duc de Berri, the Duc de Bordeaux, and the present Emperor when he was President of the Republic. Its Hall of Kings is a right Royal apartment, hung with portraits of most of the reigning Princes of Europe, and it was here that the first Napoleon signed his abdication. Occupying a central position in the aristocratic quarter of Paris, this palace is peculiarly adapted for the reception of foreign visitors, and its numerous cabinets are continually changing their furniture and decorations in accordance with the tastes or nationalities of the guests to whom the Emperor of the French offers such delicate welcome that he himself takes the place of a visitor, while the Elysée-Napoleon becomes their own.

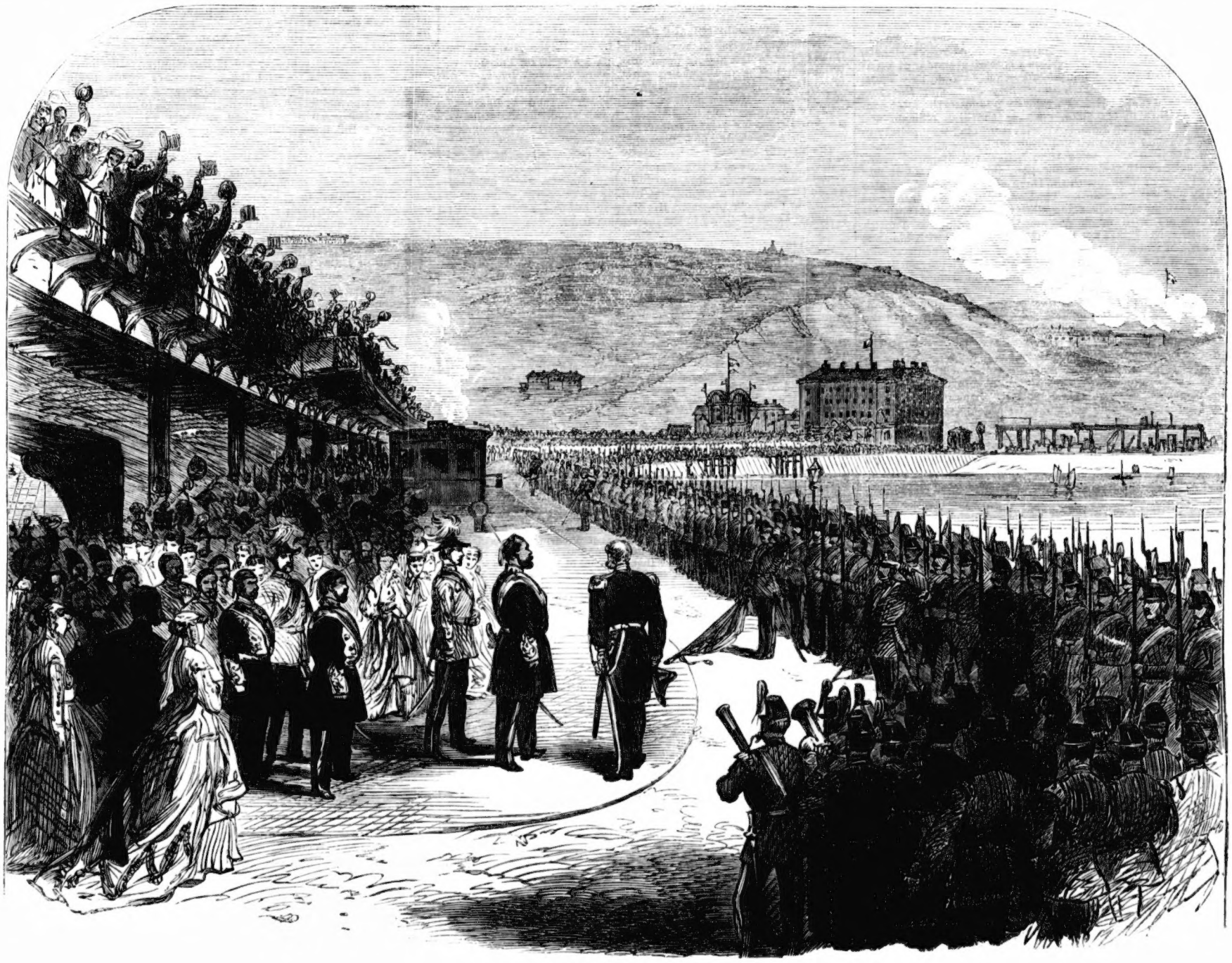


HIS MAJESTY THE SULTAN ABUL-AZIZ.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH)

THE SULTAN IN ENGLAND.

LANDING AT DOVER.

ON Friday week, for the first time in England's history, the great chief of the Mussulman race, the representative of the long line of Caliphs and Sultans whose power, a little more than a century ago, was the dread of Western Europe, landed on our shores. The arrival of the Sultan, therefore, was an event of extraordinary significance even in the visits of Sovereigns; and though no great state pageantry was devised, still in effectiveness and enthusiasm his reception equalled any of those former ceremonies at Dover, not even excepting that which welcomed the Emperor and Empress of the French. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left town on Thursday night week, went by special train to Dover, and remained for the night at the Lord Warden Hotel. His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt remained in London until Friday morning, when he left the Charing-cross station in a special train. With him also travelled his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge,



THE SULTAN LANDING AT DOVER.

the Duke of Sutherland. Lord Sydney, Lord Richard Grosvenor, General Hood, Colonel Ponsonby, &c.

At Dover a great deal had been done in a very short time. The town was decked with flags, the Dover station very prettily decorated, and all the approaches from the pier to the Lord Warden Hotel were carefully covered in with bright-coloured awnings, while the sides of the paths were perfect parterres of flowering exotics of almost every kind; ferns, fuchsias, plants of variegated foliage, and great clumps of roses, were spread in tasteful profusion on every side, while from the tops of the covered ways hung baskets of creepers and garlands of cut flowers, that made the whole effect at once light and picturesque. Inside the hotel itself still greater preparations had been made. The rooms were beautifully laid out, all the corridors were draped with curtains, and every nook and corner of the apartments filled with flowers. The main dining-room was set apart for the déjeûner of the members of the suite or those in attendance on his Imperial Majesty—English, French, and Turkish. A totally distinct room, small, and very handsomely decorated, was provided for the Sultan. A similar apartment, though one not commanding such a view over the pier and harbour, was reserved for their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, with the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Sydney, and the officers in attendance. The arrangements, from the Lord Warden Hotel to the point where his Imperial Majesty was to disembark, were admirably made. The whole garrison was under arms, and round the hotel itself a hollow square was formed, in which the bands of the different corps on duty—the 5th Fusiliers, 51st, Royal Engineers, and the Artillery—were stationed. Both above the hotel to the Dover town-station and below it to the head of the pier a double line of troops was drawn up. Along the pier a scarlet cloth was laid, and the upper tier, so to speak, of its terraced wall was crowded with visitors, who were admitted by tickets. Off the pier-head itself, in a line extending nearly a mile out to sea, lay seven of the finest specimens of the modern English man-of-war. The sea was literally as smooth as glass. Soon after nine their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, with his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Sydney, and the commanding officers of the garrison, followed by the borough members, the Mayor, and the Town Council, took up their positions on the lower gangway, on the south or leeward side, alongside which it was arranged that the Imperial yacht was to be moored. As the Heir Apparent and the Duke of Cambridge passed along, the usual Royal honours were rendered by the troops, and both were enthusiastically cheered by the spectators. The Prince wore the full uniform of a Field Marshal, with the ribbon and star of the Medjidie. The Duke wore the same uniform, but with the ribbon and star of the Garter. His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador, with all the members of his Embassy, the Persian Minister and his suite, were also in what may be called the procession.

There was some little difficulty experienced in getting the Imperial yacht alongside the pier, for the set of the tide was strong, and the wind from the north-east was freshening. As it drew near, the greatest anxiety was manifested to see the Sultan, but he was not visible on deck. To the mere lovers of pageantry, however, there was more than enough to compensate for his temporary absence, for the deck was crowded with the Imperial attendants, all in magnificent uniforms, and at least one half of them wearing the star and ribbon of the Medjidie, and with their sleeves embroidered up to the very epaulettes with masses of gold lace. Conspicuous among these dignitaries was the Grand Vizier, Fuad Pacha, an elderly and thoughtful-looking man, who seemed to pay little attention to what was passing around him, but conversed almost entirely with the young Prince Izzedin Effendi, the heir apparent to the Ottoman empire. This Prince is but a mere lad, and, unlike most Turks of high rank, is almost as dark-complexioned as a Spaniard. The resemblance to his Imperial father is very striking, and is rendered almost whimsically great from the fact of them both wearing exactly the same kind of state uniform and the same ribbon and order. Prince Izzedin Effendi is, in other words, the Sultan in miniature. Near his Highness stood the sons of the late Sultan and nephews of the present, Mourad Effendi and Hamil Effendi. But their splendours quite paled before the uniforms worn by many of the suite. There were Arab chiefs, Circassians, and, above all, Albanian magnates in their exquisitely-embroidered velvet jackets, each specimen of which might serve as a sort of grammar of ornament for what the most magnificent of costumes should be. These latter chiefs, though the most gorgeously clad, and therefore attracting the eyes of all beholders, were by no means the most conspicuous notabilities in the suite, such as the high officials and ministers of the Sultan's household, who were clad very plainly in comparison, and only wore their uniforms, with stars and ribbons.

It was, as has been said, some time before the Imperial vessel could be brought easily alongside the pier, and the instant it was moored the Prince of Wales, with the Duke of Cambridge, descended the gangway and went on board. Then only did the Sultan emerge from his state cabin, and, advancing along the deck, greet both his illustrious visitors with much deference. According to Turkish etiquette, neither the Prince nor the Duke shook hands with him, but simply uncovered when he touched his fez, and remained standing bare-headed near him. The greeting given to the Viceroy of Egypt by the Sultan was far less ceremonious, and what seemed to be the coldness of his Majesty was remarked by all who saw it. In a few minutes all the preparations for landing were made, and the Sultan, accompanied by his son and nephews, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge, disembarked on the pier. As they did so, both French and English fleets renewed their salutes of honour, while the saluting-battery a little below Dover Castle, the Drop redoubt overlooking its white, steep, sea-walls, and the arched Cliff fort began firing also. Anything more picturesque than this disembarkation has seldom been seen, even at Dover, so long accustomed to Royal arrivals and departures. The ships out to sea, dressed with flags and their yards covered with men, made the air throb with the shock of their guns, all the military bands on shore played as the Sultan turned on to the pier, and, passing between lines of soldiers with arms presented and colours lowered, saw in front of him the grand old castle wreathed with a crown of smoke, as battery after battery maintained its fire and sent up its puffs of white smoke from green ravines and cliffs where no one thought that guns lay lurking.

The whole of this portion of the reception lasted only a few minutes, but while it did last it was more beautiful and more brilliant than can be easily described. His Majesty entered the state carriages, which were in waiting on the pier. The instant the illustrious party was seated in the state carriages the train moved on to the Lord Warden Hotel, where his Majesty passed at once into the room prepared for his reception, where he breakfasted with his son and nephews, a Turkish officer in waiting standing outside the closed doors the whole time. The Prince of Wales took breakfast with his own party in a separate room, the members of the suite and the attendants occupying the main dining-room. In this latter apartment such a collection of various uniforms was presented as has seldom been seen in England. Conspicuous among all were those of the Albanians, Arabs, and Circassians, who, though sitting down to a peaceful meal, were armed literally to the very teeth, and covered with a perfect armoury of weapons. The déjeûner occupied nearly an hour; and at its conclusion the Mayor and Aldermen of Dover were introduced into the central-room, where his Majesty came out to meet them. Here the Mayor presented the Sultan with an address, to which his Majesty replied in a few earnestly-uttered words in Turkish, which were at once translated by the chief dragoman, and were to the effect that his Majesty received their kind address with sincere pleasure, and that he was rejoiced to land upon the shores of England.

After this very brief ceremony the Royal train was entered. It was one of the largest ever made up, consisting of four state saloon carriages, and twelve first-class carriages, besides brake, luggage, and guards' vans. In the Royal carriage with the Sultan were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Fuad Pacha. The Sultan's son and nephews were in a carriage by themselves. As the train left the town the citadel and forts again saluted. The cortége had not proceeded far, however, when it began to slacken speed, and came to a stop at Folkestone. The cause of this delay, it was stated, was that his Majesty wished to sleep. The Prince of Wales the Duke of Cambridge, and the Viceroy therefore proceeded to their own Royal carriages, and the Sultan journeyed on accompanied only by his physician, whom he had sent for when the train stopped.

ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

Charing-cross station was reached at a quarter to three o'clock. This terminus was handsomely decorated, and thronged with a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, who greeted his Majesty with much enthusiasm as he alighted from the train. A splendid cortége of Royal carriages, with their clusters of footmen in full state livery, was in waiting, and a guard of honour of the Grenadiers was drawn up. In the outer court the Royal carriages allotted to the Viceroy, with the state equipages of the Turkish, Persian, and other members of the diplomatic corps, remained in line to take part in the procession. Here also was stationed an escort of the Blues, and outside the inclosure an immense concourse of people had congregated to see his Majesty pass. The Sultan was conducted to his state carriage by the Duke of Beaufort, the Master of the Horse, and in the same equipage were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Fuad Pacha. The other Ministers of State and members of the suite followed in Royal carriages in their order of precedence, and one of the most brilliant processions London has seen for some years passed down Parliament-street, amid the continued cheers of the spectators, and so on along the Mall to Buckingham Palace. Here the Sultan was conducted to his state apartments by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambrige, who then took leave of his Majesty for the evening.

The rooms which have been set apart for his Majesty in Buckingham Palace are generally designated the Belgian suite; they have not been occupied in any state form since 1853. They are all connected together by communicating doors; and as they are accessible from the marble entrance-hall, they are conveniently situated in regard to the terrace gardens, which the windows overlook. The entire suite of rooms has been restored and redecorated for occupation by the Sultan and his suite, and although with only a temporary purpose in view, yet with such artistic skill and taste as to give the whole an appearance of permanent beauty. The facilities afforded for an agreeable communication between the Sultan's apartments and the gardens form an interesting feature in the general plan, and his Majesty has it in his power to enjoy the strictest privacy both within the Royal Palace and without.

AT WINDSOR.

On Saturday last the Sultan paid a state visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle. Great preparations were made for his Majesty's reception; and, despite the untoward state of the weather, the display was most effective. Her Majesty, accompanied by several members of the Royal family and the great officers of state, received the Grand Turk at the foot of the staircase at the Sovereign's entrance, and he was then conducted to the White Drawing-room, where he presented his son and nephews and others of his suite. After luncheon his Majesty returned to town, and subsequently dined with the Prince of Wales, at Buckingham Palace. On Sunday one of the Sultan's nephews spent some hours at the Zoological Gardens, which were also visited by the Pacha of Egypt, as well as by a large number of Belgian volunteers, who were admitted free, and thus had an opportunity of seeing not only the usual "beasts and beastesses," but the Eastern "lions."

AT THE OPERA.

The Sultan, on Monday, held a grand reception of the members of the Corps Diplomatique—a ceremony which occupied a considerable time. In the evening his Imperial Majesty went in state to the Opera at Covent Garden. He was received with regal honours at the Floral Hall, which was profusely decorated, and through which he passed to the interior of the house. Every part of the theatre was crammed to suffocation.

AT WOOLWICH AND THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

His Majesty the Sultan, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and his usual suite, paid a visit, on Tuesday, to Woolwich. The distinguished party were received by General Ward, the Commandant, and his Aides-de-Camp, Captains Wilson and Nangle. Having reviewed the batteries and brigades of artillery and other troops, his Majesty spent a considerable time in the Arsenal, paying great attention to some of the works in progress, particularly the casting of Palliser shot.

His Majesty left at a quarter to six and proceeded to the Crystal Palace, where extensive preparations were made. The concourse of visitors was extremely large, and the arrangements, which included a grand concert and a magnificent display of fireworks, gave great delight to every one present. His Majesty, before he left, gave the munificent sum of £1000 to the restoration fund.

METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT.—Mr. J. S. Mill, M.P., is about to introduce to the House of Commons his second bill for the consolidation of the municipal institutions of London. It proposes to enact that the county of the city of London shall include the whole metropolis; that the corporation of the City shall become the corporation of London; that the functions of the Metropolitan Board of Works shall vest in the corporation of London, whose functions shall extend over the whole county of London. The bill then provides for the creation of a Common Council, to be composed, first, of the forty-four persons who at the commencement of this Act shall be members of the Metropolitan Board of Works; second, forty-two members of the county of the City; third, 136 councillors of the several metropolitan boroughs. There are further provisions respecting the officers of the corporation, metropolitan rates, justices of London and county officers, county rates, and transfer of county property, by-laws, &c. A correspondent informs us, but for its authenticity we will not vouch, that "the clauses affecting City property and charters, and the transfer thereof to the new municipalty for all London, are not likely to be opposed by the City. They may be considered as approved by the City. Of course there has been much negotiation thereon, and the result is the bill, which the City members, it is understood, will approve in the main. There is, in fact, a *rapprochement* between the City and the West. It is very doubtful, however, whether the bill can pass this Session, seeing that the time is too short for the full consideration which the subject deserves.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Mr. H. W. Chisholm, warden of the standards, appointed under the Act of last Session creating a standard weights and measures department of the Board of Trade, has made the first of the annual reports which are to be laid before Parliament from this department. The Act of 1859 provides that no copies of the standard weights are to be legal unless compared or verified every five years, and copies of the standard measures every ten years; but the report states that a large proportion of the local standard weights throughout the kingdom have not been duly verified, and are consequently illegal. Out of 301 cities and towns in Great Britain furnished with standards, 120, or 39 per cent, have no standards which are legal by having been duly verified; and out of 57 manors or liberties 44 (77 per cent) have none but illegal standards. The proportion in Ireland is nearly the same. This is a matter of great importance, for in none of these places having illegal standards can any conviction under the weights and measures laws be legally sustained. The department is charged also with the comparison of the official standards with the Imperial standards. Up to the date of this report only the preliminary official comparisons of the standards of avoirdupois weight and of troy weight had been made; errors of the former were greatest from their having been most frequently used. But the greatest error amounts to no more than one 33,000th part of the whole. Generally speaking, the errors are inappreciable, except with the most delicate balances, and can have had no injurious effect upon the determining the justness of the corresponding weights in common use. The reverification of the standard of length, the yard, will be effected with the new micrometrical-comparing apparatus provided for the department. A new standard yard is being constructed with subdivisions of the yard, and of the foot and inch, the length of a metre, and its subdivisions, being also marked. Two important points will form subjects for consideration by the Standards Commission. One is the proposed addition to the present number of official standards, and consequently to the number of weights and measures in common use; which may involve the serious question of either the establishment or the continued prohibition of metric standards and weights and measures in this country. The other is the question of extending the powers and functions of the standards department, in relation to the duties performed by the numerous local inspectors of weights and measures throughout the kingdom.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE Conservative lawyers of this generation are lucky fellows. What grand windfalls of promotion have fallen to them of late! Within little more than a year, Lord Derby's Government have had the appointment of nearly half the occupants of the judicial bench in England and Ireland, and some in Scotland. Besides the Lord Chancellorship, Government have had the making of six Judges in England, and I know not how many in Ireland. A very pretty slice of patronage that, to say nothing of minor promotions consequent thereon. For one, I grudge neither Lord Derby his patronage nor the Conservative lawyers their promotion. Some of them had long to wait for it, though others earned it easily; and in no instance can it be said to have been ill-bestowed. Every appointment Lord Derby has made, indeed, may be pronounced good. Lord Cairns was at the head of his profession in England, as Lord Colonsay had long been an ornament to the Bar and the Bench in Scotland. Sir William Bovill, Sir Richard Malins, and Sir John Rolt, are all able lawyers, and will make excellent Judges. Mr. Whiteside, from a violent political partisan, has surprised both friends and foes—if he has any of the latter—by settling down into an admirable dispenser of justice, whom no one even suspects, under any circumstances, of partiality. But that is a trait common to all British lawyers nowadays. The moment they assume the ermine, whatever may have been their previous career, they become better than Cæsar's wife: they not only ought to be, but they are, above suspicion. Happy the country that has its source of justice so pure, its laws so fairly administered, and its bench so honourably filled as is now the fortune of great Britain!

Much of the talk at the clubs, and indeed everywhere else, during this week, has been of our foreign visitors, Oriental and Occidental, and of the reception that has been accorded to them. Keen has been the criticism and loud the indignation indulged in touching the management of affairs, and especially as to the bungling in the reception of the Belgian riflemen on the river and the fiasco at the Guildhall. Saxon selfishness, and particularly Corporation-people's greed, have again brought disgrace upon the country. Strange that Londoners should have such an irresistible passion for a gratis "feed," and especially for a Corporation "feed." There is no meanness that a hanger-on of the London Corporation will not commit in order to gratify this weakness. The City officials, too, or their purveyors, seem to have acted rather scurvily on the occasion. The fare was meagre; and the defect was made more apparent by the greediness with which Englishmen seized upon the best of what was to be had. Thank goodness, I am in no way connected with the Corporation of London, and never eat or drank at their expense, so I am free to express my own and other people's disgust at the exhibition of Friday week. Had there been a spark of politeness or gentlemanly feeling among that crowd of greedy guttlers, they would have retired in a mass and made room for the guests of the day. But—well, I will not pursue the theme further. Let us be thankful that the disgrace incurred in the City was wiped away by the profusion ordered by the Queen at Windsor. By-the-by, who were the snobs—for such they were, whatever their rank in society—who turned the Viceroy of Egypt out of the royal box at Her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday night? I should like to know, and the public would like to know too. The City, it seems, is not the only part of London where vulgar selfishness reigns.

There is often wholesome truth concealed under the most bitter and exaggerated sarcasms, and such was the case with Mr. Lowe's remarks on education on Monday night. Quoth the right hon. gentleman, "We will, when you have passed this Reform Bill, have to change our course in regard to education, for means must be devised to induce our future masters to learn their letters." Whether or not the uneducated classes will be our future masters, I think we shall have to change our course in regard to education. Our present peddling system of denominational schools, under clerical supervision, has failed to produce the desired effects. There are still vast numbers of children in the country who ought to be at school, but who are not. They do not come, and the clergy confess that they cannot induce them to come. Change the plan. Abandon sectarian, and let us have useful secular instruction, leaving religious teaching to its proper ministers—the clergy. Abandon, too, denominational and patronage schools and Government grants, and adopt local rating and really national schools; and if the children still don't come, compel their parents to send them. In other words, let us have compulsory rating and compulsory attendance, and instruction that all can accept and which will be objectionable to none. When that is done, all classes will be induced to "learn their letters;" and if the Reform Bill accomplishes nothing else than this, it will have done much to justify its adoption.

I was present, of course, at the opening of the Dramatic College fête and fancy fair, at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday last; but I do not care to say much about it. It appeared to me to have markedly fallen off in many respects from the style of thing that obtained in former years. There were fewer members of the profession of note engaged in the business than usual, the attendance of visitors was decidedly smaller, and the exhibitions more absurd than ever. It is not pleasant, to me at least, to see cobblers going beyond their last, or ladies and gentlemen—if some of the performers on Saturday are entitled to be so described — making themselves ridiculous, and doing it very badly. The fête, however, is held for the benefit of what is supposed to be a charity; so I will refrain from characterising the exhibition of Saturday as I think it deserved.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

Among the announcement of forthcoming books is one which will gladden the hearts of all lovers of good literature (*style choisi !*)—namely, that of a new volume of poems by W. Matthew Arnold; who has just given up his place at Oxford to Sir F. H. Doyle. Your contemporary *Fun* said, happily enough, the other day, that Mr. Arnold's "Arminius" papers had received more attention than they deserved, while his poems had deserved more attention than they had received. The question is whether the new generation, who will now be Mr. Arnold's most numerous readers, will take to him more or less kindly than his readers of fifteen years ago did. The *literary* influence of Wordsworth is waning (high time it did !), and, with the crescent moon, a quite new current has set in, on the topmost waves of which float the few poets (one or two at most) who are, as Milton said, simple, sensuous, and passionate.

The *British Quarterly* contains, among other interesting matter, a memoir of "the late Rev. A. C. Simpson, LL.D.," an Independent minister not long deceased, who was unknown to the general public, even among Dissenters, but who appears to have been a man of great gifts and of a beautiful nature, whose capacities rusted for a variety of reasons; among them the very sad one that he had to work too hard to have much energy left when he had fulfilled the duties of his pastorate. But indifference to position and fame was another reason, of which the writer of the article does not take sufficient note. Mr. Simpson, like his father, seems to have had the peculiarity of not caring to be in the front. However surprising it may be found, there really *are* in this world capable people who positively dislike distinction and fuss. The paper on "Imagination" is fantastic and jerky, but is well worth reading—the signature of the author is in every sentence. It reads more like notes of a lecture than like an essay.

To the pages of the *Fortnightly* returns Mr. G. H. Lewes, for the purpose of reviewing the Duke of Argyll's "Reign of Law;" the article presenting, however, nothing that any habitual reader of Mr. Lewes could not have anticipated from his pen. Mr. Swinburne, in his defence of his last volume of poems, said that it was scarcely worth while to be a critic except for the sake of exercising the noble privilege of praising; generous words, which he has not himself belied in noticing Mr. Morris's "Life and Death of Jason." Part of the postscript to Mr. Beesly's article on the "Trades Union Commission" is worth quoting:—"Probably there are none just now who would put the rope round Mr. Broadhead's neck with so much satisfaction as those who are endeavouring, against a weight of

prejudice, to get a fair hearing for Unionism;" and in the political summary the following sentence is noticeable:—

Lord Cranbourne's rebuke to the empty-headed members of his own and the Liberal side of the House for their treatment of the member for Westminster, coupled with such other incidents as Mr. Bright's cordial eulogy on Lord Cranbourne's Indian administration, are agreeable illustrations of the truth that when men have both brains and sincerity they are far more ready to do justice to one another, however opposed in ordinary political action, than those who combine sincerity with stupidity, or insincerity with ability.

This is not new, but it is true. Unluckily, we are a long way off from the day when that *real* Reform Bill will be passed which will run, briefly put, in this fashion:—"Whereas fools and knaves abound. And whereas it is expedient that they should be abolished, be it, therefore, enacted, and it is hereby accordingly enacted, that from and after the day of the existence of fools and knaves shall cease and determine."

I ought before now to have said a warm word for the series of papers in *Once a Week*, entitled "The Enterprising Impresario." They are highly entertaining, but I have not read them minutely enough to be able to say if the tautology of the title is "explained away."

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

THE squally character of the weather on Wednesday detracted greatly from the anticipated majesty and grandeur of the naval review at Spithead. A heavy and rough sea set in from the Needles, with a strong south-westerly breeze; and outside the Isle of Wight it reached that condition described by seashore folk as a "good half gale." Instead of the manœuvres showing the surprising skill and dexterity with which our sailors manage the vast structures they man, the result was that the Queen, with the Sultan, who had gone to join her in Cowes Roads, simply inspected the two lines of ironclads and wooden three-deckers; and then, after a lengthened delay, waiting for the weather to moderate, returned to Osborne. If, however, the review was a failure, owing to causes over which it was impossible to have any control, the inspection furnished a magnificent sight; and the spectacle, in many respects, lost hardly anything—if, indeed, it did not gain—by the roughness of the weather. The saluting was splendid; and when the two lines engaged at anchor and the gun-boats attacked the shore forts, which replied with great vigour, the picture was most impressive, and one which will linger long in the memories of those who saw it. The spectators were numbered by tens of thousands, to whom the weather was a great source of discomfort.

THE DEPARTURE FROM LONDON.

Of course, thousands of those who witnessed the proceedings of Wednesday had some days ago proceeded to Portsmouth, Southampton, the Isle of Wight, and other places from which conveyance to Spithead might easily be obtained; on the other hand, many thousands had to trust to the South-Western Railway Company to take them to the review and back in one day. The result of this was that the Waterloo-road station of the South-Western Company presented a most animated scene between the hours of five and eight o'clock. The arrangements for the conveyance of the numerous visitors to the various ports of embarkation appeared to have been managed with admirable skill, and the trains were got away with more than ordinary punctuality. From five o'clock until nine they kept leaving, heavily freighted with large masses of the public. On the Richmond or loop-line side of the station several trains were drawn up, and each of these was placarded with a handbill, the colour of which corresponded to that held by the favoured visitor who had the good fortune to possess an Admiralty invitation. The consequence of this simple arrangement was that every person upon his arrival, from noble lord to commoner, knew at once where to take up his position without that amount of hurrying to and fro and incessant confusion which ordinarily accompanies departures on occasions of this kind. As our readers may be aware, the Admiralty had chartered a number of first-class steamers for the accommodation of the members of the two Houses of Parliament, the foreign Ambassadors, the heads of Government departments, and other invited guests. A special train for the holders of Admiralty tickets on board the Medusa, the Dee, the Serapis, and the Porcupine left Waterloo for Portsmouth soon after half-past six o'clock; and about the same time two special trains left for Southampton with a number of ladies and gentlemen who had invitations for the Bangalore and the China—two of the finest vessels in the fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The members of the House of Commons, with their friends, did not leave the station until seven o'clock, and there was a large crowd assembled to witness their departure. Early in the morning preparations were made at the Queen's private station, Nine Elms, for the conveyance of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and other illustrious personages, to the coast for the purpose of witnessing the review of the fleet. A special train of several carriages, with Royal and other saloons attached, was placed in readiness at the station, the time fixed for its departure being 7.25 a.m. The weather was beautifully fine at this time, though rather windy. At the last moment an alteration was made in the time for starting the special, which eventually left Nine Elms with its illustrious freight at 8.15 a.m. The royal train proceeded along the main South-Western Line, viâ Basingstoke, Winchester, Bishopstoke, and Fareham, to the Clarence Victualling Yard, at Gosport, which was reached shortly after eleven o'clock. The special trains for Portsmouth proceeded by the Portsmouth direct line, while those for Southampton went through Basingstoke and Winchester. At the former place a large platform had been erected close to the railway station, which was gaily decorated with flags and banners, and some two or three hundred of the inhabitants were accommodated with seats to witness the Sultan's arrival—the train stopping at this place to enable the engine to take in a fresh supply of water. The enthusiasm of the people was not damped by the continual showers which fell, nor the length of time which they had to wait for the Sultan's arrival. These drawbacks were, doubtless, amply compensated for by a few minutes' sight of so mighty a Potentate. The Mayor and Corporation of Basingstoke, taking advantage of the temporary delay which occurred at this station, presented an address of congratulation to the Sultan on his visit to England.

THE SCENE IN PORTSMOUTH DOCK.

Those who had the entrée of Portsmouth Dockyard and invitations to the various vessels moored in the dock had considerable advantage over visitors who were draughted to other parts of the harbour. The experience of two or three delicious morning hours fully proved that to stay in Portsmouth over-night and to be in the dockyard betimes in the morning was the surest way of enjoying to the full a Spithead review, at which, besides Lords, Commons, and other native grandees, there were great personages of other lands and races to be received and saluted. On this interesting spot, at eight o'clock in the morning, the Admiralty flag was hoisted on board the Admiralty yacht Enchantress, Staff-Commander Petley. It is a custom well honoured in the observance to give a salute from the Victory under such circumstances, and the accustomed compliment was duly paid. The whole of the ships in the dock had masthead colours hoisted; those intended for the review had the Turkish flag at the fore. The flag of Rear-Admiral Wellesley was shifted to the Duke of Wellington from the Asia, *pro tem.* Conspicuous amongst the humble craft was the fine old vessel identified with the death of our greatest naval hero, and from its masthead a Turkish ensign gaily floated. It was a busy as well as a beautiful scene, upon which the gradually multiplying occupants of the various passenger-ships gazed as the morning progressed. At length the Commons arrived from London, and took possession in force of the magnificent Peninsular and Oriental vessel the Ripon. Above it lay the Enchantress; below it was the Tanjore, devoted to her Majesty's Ministers and to the diplomatic body. Immediately opposite the station occupied by these vessels, on the other side of the dock, is the Royal Clarence Yard, at which point the Sultan was to embark on his arrival. As the Osborne, which his Majesty was to board, was placed a little below, towards the Duke of Wellington, which occupied a nearly central position in the splendid dock, a full view was obtained of the passage of the Turkish Monarch from shore to ship. And a very pretty sight it was. At the first gun denoting his approach a picturesque flutter seemed to bestir every vessel in the dock, from Lord Wilton's miniature steam-yacht to the Victory herself. The Sultan at once, on arriving at the margin of the dock, entered a barge and was rowed towards the Osborne. As the barge came under the Osborne's bows the sailors hoisted their oars. Soon other barges followed, containing members of the Sultan's suite and officers of our own Army and Navy appointed to receive him. As each barge neared the ship the oars were hoisted. And as, perhaps, there is no action more suggestive of sea festivity, the effect was remarkably cheery and contagious. The Sultan had no sooner boarded the Osborne and been joined by his suite than a troupe of municipally-bedizened gentlemen were seen approaching with most undignified haste the side of the dock on which the Tanjore and the other guests' ships were moored. Gathering up their skirts, they huddled themselves on board a little steam launch, and were immediately conveyed towards the Osborne. The party consisted of the Mayor (Mr. Alderman Emanuel) and other members of the Corporation of Portsmouth, not forgetting the mace. They had an address to present, and until this important function was performed the progress to the review was stayed. At length, at ten minutes to twelve o'clock, amidst abundant signs of animation overspreading the whole surface of the pleasantly crowded dock, the Royal yacht set forward. She was speedily followed by the Helicon, in whose deck cabin the Viceroy of Egypt and his suite were visible. Then came the Enchantress, and these three vessels made considerable way before those bearing guests were permitted to start. The distant report of a salute—the first welcome of the fleet to the Sultan—was heard before the Syria, the Tanjore, the Ripon, and other vessels were under way.

PROMENADE THROUGH THE FLEET.

From the harbour basin nothing, of course, had been seen of the great navy riding outside; but as the official squadron moved forth the bellow of guns began and grew into a deep roar, while rolling white clouds of smoke rose and drifted eastward. As the harbour mouth was reached these clouds seemed spread from end to end of the Solent, blotting out the Isle of Wight, and driving exactly like a winter-mist along the water. The two lines of the fleet had taken up the welcome to the Oriental Princes, and every whiff of their thick smoke was swept down the line of ships, and spread over sea and sky, so that for the moment nothing was visible but the shore astern, lined thirty or forty deep with spectators, grouped under a prodigious display of bunting. As, however, the salute of twenty-one guns came to an end at last, the topgallantmasts, the topmasts, and finally, the shrouds and hulls of the war-vessels came into view, clustered all over with their crews, who had manned the yards, looking in their white frocks from the distance like countless sea-birds perched upon the spars. The ironclads stretched in a grim row from Nettlestone away towards Cowes along the island; the unarmoured division lay along the mainland; both lines passing out of sight to the westward, the gun-boats being moored in yet another line under Fort Monckton. Every vessel of this large fleet had colours flying at the fore, main, and mizen, and the flagships were a forest of bunting; all the craft out, in fact, from the squadron of steamers to the yachts and pilot-boats which took the sea, were as gay as possible with ensigns, pennants, burgees, and "flags of all nations." But the worst of the gusty day was that it had kept the little butterfly craft, which usually make such a sight so lively, at their berths. Although the war-ships did not condescend to move to the short sea which was running, they were not "hove short," and did not look in the least like moving from their anchors. Meantime, the convoy of visitors, headed by the Osborne and the Helicon, had opened the wide sea lane between the two lines and steamed at once right across it, going to windward of the fleet, between the Minotaur and Achilles. This was another unfair blow to the beautiful wooden liners and frigates of the port division, for the ironclads came in for the best of everybody's attention, the others lying away to the north. But his Majesty and the Viceroy had thereby a fine opportunity of studying the most remarkable armada ever grouped upon the waves. First came the Minotaur, with five masts and low funnels like huge stunted columns, narrow slits for portholes, out of which her tremendous battery of thirty-four guns just shows, and a belt of iron round her "water-mark," which would make ploughshares for half of Egypt. Next lay the Achilles, with the same jealous slits in her metal sides for ports. A handsome vessel for an ironclad, she is not more so than the strong and black Warrior, and not quite so much so as the Black Prince, which came after these three. The copper-coloured paint on the bottom of the Black Prince gives the mailed vessel the old familiar look, and lightens a little that grim sooty aspect presented by the other platers. But paint makes neither a woman nor a ship; otherwise the Bellerophon, coming next, would not be the war-engine she is. The huge muzzles of her 12½-ton cannon, whitened with the smoke of the salute, peering out of her forward broadside, make her seem one of our most formidable fighters. The Pallas, next but two, carries the same immense artillery, though she looks like an iron-bound whaler, rather than a war-ship. Then the holiday squadron approached the turret-ships, beginning with the Research sloop, which is but a dull craft under way, and resembles in appearance the description of vessel which the schoolboy constructs of an oblong bit of stuff, with two splinters in it for masts. The Royal Sovereign, the ship of Captain Cowper Coles, attracted much notice. Hideous in appearance, she is mighty for defensive use, with those four yellow "cheese-boxes" on her deck, within which the 12-ton rifle gun works unseen, but awful. The Prince Albert and Wyvern, of the same character, were also scrutinised. Last of all came that wonderful new hydraulic engine, the Water Witch, moved like a squid or clam-shell, by pumping in the sea and then jetting it out. The port column got but a poor share of notice in this passage to windward; yet the eyes which know a lovely and handsome ship, and the taste which finds something more natural in putting wood to float than mountains of metal, turned to that long file of stately and graceful war-vessels, with the handsome chequered sides and the tall spars. But the onlooker was sorry to reflect that a little black and yellow beast like the Wyver or Vixen could go at the majestic Victoria or queenly Phœbe now, and lay their beautiful timbers among the sea shells, before a shot had cracked the iron hide of these modern monstrosities.

MEETING WITH HER MAJESTY.

Having run past the starboard column, the steam-flotilla came upon the Victoria and Albert, lying under the hanging woods of Osborne House and Norris Castle, with the gold and scarlet flag of Great Britain at her main. Here, under the green hills of the island, it was "snug lying" enough, as Sir Lucius said, and hopes were entertained by enthusiasts that the fleet would weigh, after all; while the ladies took heart of grace and lunch. The Osborne and Helicon meanwhile were brought to within a couple of cables' lengths of the Royal yacht, and, boats being simultaneously lowered, his Majesty the Sultan and his Highness the Viceroy were pulled to her ladder's foot. The sun was shining brilliantly now upon a beautiful scene. Away to the eastward, the forest of mastheads where the fleets lay; nearer at hand, the pleasure ships of the Queen, with a swarm of great and small steam-craft at respectful distance, and the two boats with "Turkey" and "Egypt" aboard, hastening towards the Mistress of all this greatness and power; and for a background the dark green elms and patches of emerald meadow along the north shore of the island. The Sultan was first received on board, and immediately afterwards his illustrious "vassal." As they set foot on deck the banner of Islam was run up, neither above nor below the Royal Standard, but side by side with it, the colours previously displayed being, along with the standard, the white ensign at the fore and the Admiralty flag at the mizen. Among the vessels gently "backing and filling" in view of this ceremony were the Terrible and the Gladiator, paddle war-ships—the first-named, with her vast blue wheel-boxes, black topsides, and immense masts, looking every inch up to her name.

SECOND PROMENADE.

Presently, while this court of steam craft dpped quietly here and there in the green seas, four little flags went up on board the Royal yacht. "What signal 's that?" is immediately asked by everyone, and being interpreted, everyone quickly learns from them that "the order to salute and man yards on the passage through the lines is annulled." This looked bad for any manœuvring; indeed, time was already cut too much to waste; and the wind was still too fresh to afford much hope that the great war-ships would get under way. This, of course, was the sight of sights desired, and it would have been magnificent had the weather but allowed the two squadrons to make sail. A merchantman gets his canvas like a citizen putting on a clean shirt, but a man-of-war sets sail literally "like a bird," almost in a minute, if the ship is smart, giving the great white wings to the wind. To have witnessed this on the part of the forty-nine or fifty men-of-war in the roads, would have been "a sight to see," both for those afloat and the patient thousands ashore along the Southsea beach. The spectacle would have been perfectly unparalleled if, as was intended, the squadron had executed their naval waltz off the Bullock-patch Buoy, and, with two colossal pirouettes, come handsomely back to moorings. The eye would have looked through four ranks at once of mighty war-craft crossing and recrossing; and it was hard to lose this promised spectacle. But the lively weather would have made it somewhat perilous: at any rate, the idea was understood to be at an end, as the Queen led the steam-ships back again, down the green lane between the port and starboard columns. But we have omitted a curious phenomenon of the day. As her august guests reached the presence of the Queen, and the Turkish flag was run up, the double line of war-ships thundered a general salute again; but, although some fifty vessels were hard at it, with guns of enormous calibre, not a sound, not a whisper of the cannonading reached the holiday fleet to windward. The Black Eagle was in the middle of the group, and not more than two miles at the time from the wooden and iron frigates; but, though every spirt of flame and belch of smoke seemed, and was, comparatively close at hand, the wind blew the sound clean away from her and from the others, and a picture of a sea-fight could not have been more still than this moment was to the spectators afloat.

The superb armament between the wings of which her Majesty steamed with her Oriental guests comprised thirty-one men-of-war of various classes, including ironclads, wooden vessels, and frigates. There were, besides, sixteen gun-boats in two sections, and two paddle-wheel men-of-war, forming a combined fleet of forty-nine vessels, mounting 1099 guns, the united horse-power being 22,527, and the total burden 102,478 tons. Various as this English Armada was, so at present are the naval forces of all maritime Powers; nor shall we blush to boast that no other nation could marshal so many seagoing ships of war among them, while leaving so many others on guard or cruising. The signal from the Royal yacht had prevented any demonstration from this majestic gathering, as the Sovereign Lady of it made her passage through, and ran down, still followed by the train of steam attendants, nearly abreast of the Nab Light. Off "No Man's Land," by the light-ship, the yacht hove to, and with the war-vessels well massed to the westward, the picture became once again grand and beautiful in the extreme. At this time the breeze was not more than sufficient to make the green sea dance, and catch the brilliant sunshine of the moment upon their sides and crests; and there was neither smoke nor rain to obscure the two long-drawn files of the fleet, fading away down the Solent, from the enormous Minotaur and Victoria, to the dim little Daphne and Vixen.

THE CANNONADE.

There was more villainous saltpetre, however; for, being to leeward now, the attendant steamers got the thick of the cannonading which followed the signal for "the two lines to engage." This was by far the most tremendous uproar of the day. The great artillery jetted its quick flames and split the sky with sharp detonating smashes of sound, rolled the vast piles and globes of soft white smoke over ships, and sea, and land once more, till the air reeled with convulsive vibrations. The big guns of the Minotaur and Bellerophon came out with awful effect, sometimes singly, sometimes in salvoes; but the Terrible, with her smooth 68-pounders, made a thunderous tenor to the chorus of Titans, and the long file of wooden ships went hard at work in the distance pounding at the "blacksmiths;" while the gun-boats which had followed the Queen round were blazing away right and left at the land forts, from Monckton to the Lumps. The forts in turn bellowed with Armstrongs and rifled pieces back at the gun-boats, the landscape and seascape being lighted up all round with red flashes, piercing the wraps of thick smoke—the white war-mist—which was rent every moment by the wind and renewed by a fresh broadside, then rent asunder again, and sent flying out to sea by the breeze in a ragged and ghostly rack of scud, tearing along the crests of the waves, and presently melting into the foam and lost from view.

RETURN TO SHORE.

After the Victoria and Albert had got safe under the shores of the Isle of Wight, leaving its escort of steam-ships in the Mid Solent, there was a general break up of the squadron. The smaller vessels made their way back to Portsmouth with all convenient speed. But the larger ships, like the Ripon and the Tanjore, had no hope of crossing the bar into Portsmouth Harbour for some hours to come, and contented themselves with drifting slowly with the tide without making any progress. Great alarm was felt by the passengers as to the prospect of getting back to London that night. Moreover, the sea was now running too high for it to be possible to land in boats; so there was nothing to be done except to wait patiently. In this instance, patience was rewarded by the sight of the Sultan's return through the fleet. The Victoria and Albert passed at full steam between the lines, with the Sultan and the Prince of Wales standing on deck. Every vessel saluted the Royal party, the yards were manned, and the rapid motion of the yacht gave an air of life to the spectacle, which was thus brought to a conclusion.

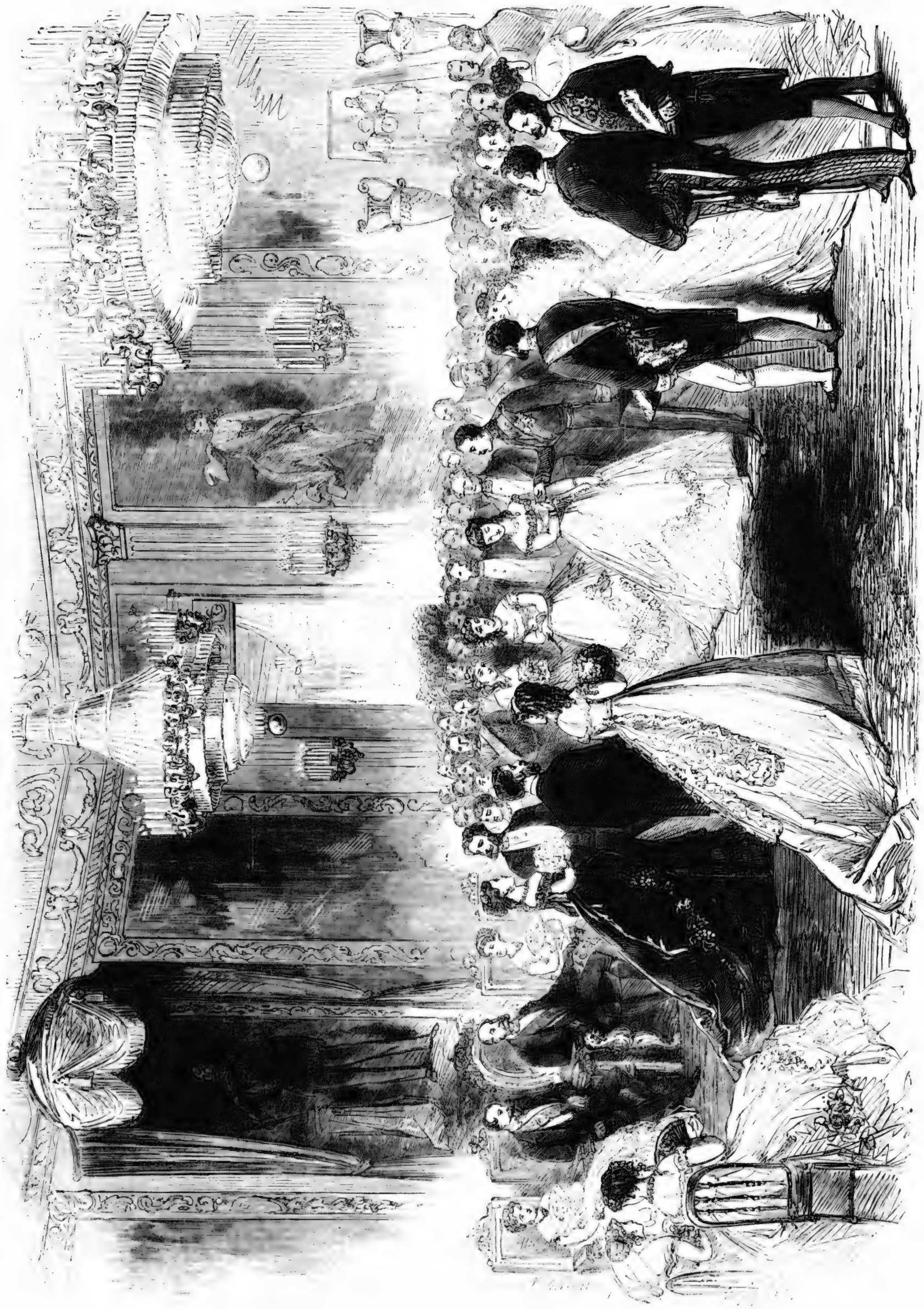
The other steam-ships followed in the wake of the Sultan's vessel, and very soon the members of both Houses were on their homeward way. But, that a touch of farce might not be wanting ere the curtain descended on the great naval review of 1867, Mr. Darby Griffith entered alone while his fellow-members were awaiting their train in the dockyard, a train somewhat removed from the platform from which all expected to start. Having ensconced himself, and being absorbed in the perusal of a newspaper, he was interrupted by a guard, who requested him to descend, as that was not the train by which members were to go. As Mr. Griffith quitted the carriage his brother legislators caught sight of him, and paid him, with real St. Stephen's good-will, the customary compliment of a hearty ironical cheer and still heartier succeeding laughter.

THE ILLUMINATION OF THE FLEET.

The fleet was illuminated at nine o'clock, when the wind moderated, although it continued to blow in thick rain squalls. During the first part of the display the ships at Spithead were indistinctly seen. The Duke of Wellington, the St. Vincent, and the Victory in the harbour presented a splendid appearance with their illuminated tiers and ports and long lights. During the second part the weather cleared for a short time, and the fleet showed magnificently, covered in outline with long lights, the Minotaur being lit up with red fire over every spar aloft, and the Victoria in red and white. The general effect, and more particularly that of the discharges of rockets, was, however, greatly marred by the weather.

ACCIDENTS.

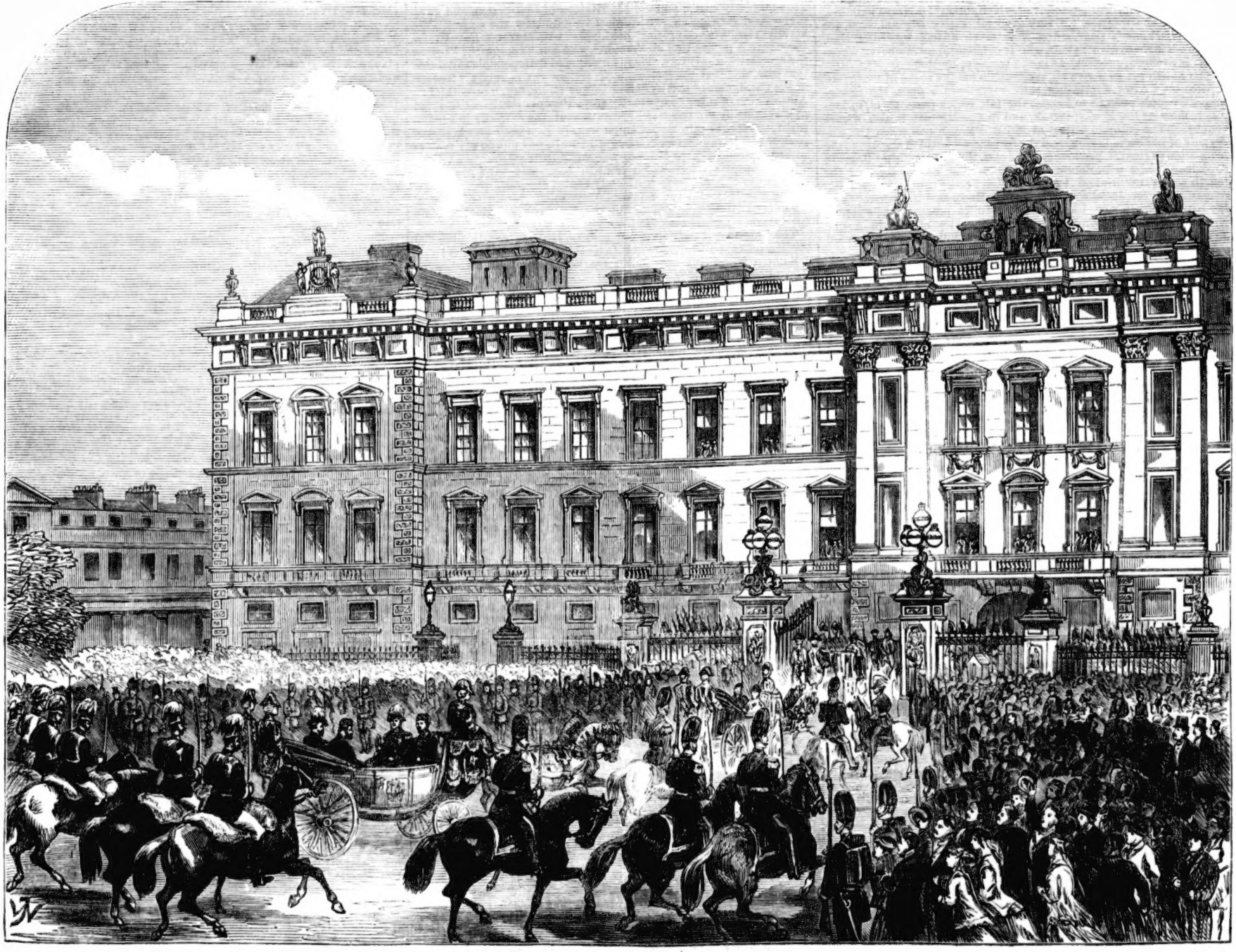
The Royal yacht fairy met with some damage in a collision. She returned to the harbour earlier than the other yachts. The Mersey also lost her bowsprit, and one of the coastguard ships her fore yard-arm. A sad accident took place at Blockhorn Fort to a gunner of the 16th Brigade of the Royal Artillery, who was shot from the gun whilst in the act of ramming the charge, and killed.



GRAND BALL AT THE PRUSSIAN EMBASSY, PARIS.



THE CAMP AT WIMBLEDON DURING THE VISIT OF THE BELGIAN RIFLEMEN.



THE SULTAN IN ENGLAND: ARRIVAL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

BALL AT THE PRUSSIAN EMBASSY.

WHAT with festivities in Paris and other matters, we have hitherto been unable to find room for the accompanying Engraving of a grand ball which was given at the Prussian Embassy in Paris during the recent visit of the King and the Czar to that capital. This ball was one of the grand events of the festal period which was cut short somewhat prematurely by the attempt of Berezowski on the life of the Emperor Alexander. The Embassy was magnificently decorated for the occasion, and there were gathered all the Royalty and nobility with which Paris was at the time crowded. Besides the King of Prussia, there were, of course, the two Emperors, the Empress, and numerous other ladies and gentlemen of note. The affair went off with much eclât, and was regarded as one of the finest events of that festal time.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

IN taking "Romeo and Juliet" for the foundation of an opera, M. Gounod has shown much more respect for Shakspeare than he did for Goethe in treating "Faust," and no such fault is committed in "Romeo e Giulietta" as was committed in "Faust e Margherita," by the dragging in of the extraneous and, in a dramatic sense, most objectionable character of Siebel, Margherita's youthful and insipid lover. Lady Capulet is left out; but all the work that, under a strict system of adaptation she would have to do, is satisfactorily performed by old Capulet. Paris is still Paris; Tybalt, Tybalt; and Benvolio, Gregorio, the Duke, the Nurse, Friar Lawrence, and even Friar John, are all retained, and are made as nearly as possible to speak the very words of the tragedy. Not one striking scene in Shakspeare's play has been neglected, and they are for the most part introduced in their proper order. But opera, like other forms of the drama, has its laws; and here and there, certain necessary changes and transpositions have been effected—as, for instance, in the first act, which, for the sake of a brilliant opening, is made to begin with the Capulets' ball. In this scene all the characters (with the exception, it need hardly be said, of the Friar) make their appearance. The opening chorus ceases on the entry of Romeo with Mercutio—Mercutio being about to deliver a "ballad" founded on the Queen Mab soliloquy. The ballad—a clever and, of course, highly fantastic composition, to which Signor Cotogni scarcely does justice—is followed by a very graceful valse chantante for Juliet, to which the fullest justice is rendered by Mdlle. Adelina Patti. This singing waltz, in which Juliet expresses her carelessness on the subject of marriage, is very melodious and will certainly become popular. Romeo's first conversation with Juliet, the words of which are closely imitated from the beautiful couplets in the tragedy, is made the subject of a simple, expressive duet, quite in character with the situation. Mercutio's ballad, Juliet's waltz, and the duet for Romeo and Juliet, are the three remarkable pieces in the first act.

The second act is devoted altogether to the love-scenes in Capulet's garden. Romeo, followed by Mercutio and a chorus of friends, is concealing himself, and seeking for Juliet. After the cavatina addressed to the loved one, the loved one herself appears, and there is a long duet in recitative, broken by measured music. The duet terminates with a very beautiful setting of the passage, "Parting is such sweet sorrow," for the two voices. This scene has at least been treated throughout with much cleverness; and those who expected it to be merely a repetition of the garden-scene in "Faust" must have been agreeably disappointed.

In the next three acts the *scenario* of Shakspeare is no longer followed, though every important scene in the tragedy, with the exception of the short but sublime one for the Apothecary, is in some shape reproduced. The third act opens with the marriage of Romeo and Juliet in Friar Lawrence's cell; for the two lovers are actually united on the stage. The marriage service is celebrated in the form of a trio, the ensemble of which, upon the Nurse entering, is repeated as a quartet. A very graceful, rather original, song for Stephano, Romeo's page, sung with much fluency by Mdlle. Nau, leads to a dispute with Tybalt, who is challenged by Mercutio, whose death is avenged, precisely as in the tragedy, by Romeo.

The fourth act is, above all, remarkable for the scene of the lovers' separation. After expressing their rapture in a duet, the newly-married couple proceed to lament the fate which parts them, in language more or less Shakspearean, and in music which is also of rare beauty. The pathetic acting of Mdlle. Patti in this scene, the tenderness of her leave-taking, and the fervour with which she utters the invocation to Heaven pronounced by Juliet the moment after Romeo's departure, cause a profound impression. The second scene of the fourth act in the original French version of the opera includes the preparations for Juliet's marriage with Paris, and the ceremony of her betrothal. In the Italian version Juliet procures the sleeping potion from Friar Lawrence (who describes its effects in a fine air) and drinks it before the wedding festivities have proceeded too far.

The fifth act is one long duet for Romeo and Juliet. Romeo, after having swallowed the poison that he has brought with him to the Capulets' tomb, becomes delirious, and sings fragments of the music associated with the memory of Juliet. The duet, admirably sung by Signor Mario and Mdlle. Patti, forms a very dramatic termination to the opera.

"Romeo and Juliet" is, above all, an opera for Signor Mario and Mdlle. Patti; and Mdlle. Patti's Juliet is a creation worthy to be ranked with her Margherita, her Amina, and her Lucia; and Signor Mario is certainly an incomparable Romeo. The scenery is admirably painted, the costumes are magnificent, and all the stage arrangements are perfect.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

A "NEW domestic drama," by Mr. H. B. Farnie, was produced at the STRAND THEATRE, on Saturday last, with success. Mr. Farnie is known to the musical public as the author of a good many pretty ballads, but I believe that this is his first venture as a dramatic author. If so, he is to be congratulated on having made a promising beginning. But it is a pity that Mr. Farnie has not had the moral pluck to go in for a line of his own, and tell the truth about his piece. "Reverses" (the title of the Strand novelty) is an adaptation of an old French piece called "L'Escammoteur," which has already been done into English over and over again—once under the title of "Jocrisse the Juggler." Mr. Farnie calls his piece "new," without admitting the original authorship or the fact that it has already been adapted; and his object in doing so is to deceive the public into the belief that it is to his brain, and to his alone, that they are indebted for the work that is placed before them; whereas, in point of fact, the scheme of the plot and the tone of the dialogue were arranged for him by an ingenious French author years before Mr. Farnie was born. In telling this "taradiddle," Mr. Farnie has done no more than nine out of every ten modern dramatic authors would unhesitatingly do in a similar case; but here was a good opportunity for him to have struck out a line for himself by being original enough to admit that he was an adapter, and he has missed it. It is no contemptible thing to adapt a French play neatly and judiciously into English, as anyone who ventures on a mere bald translation and contrives to get it played will discover. "Reverses" is rather obscure in plot, as the work of a young dramatist is apt to be; but it is smartly written and the dialogue is terse and epigrammatic. The plot treats of the disgraceful behaviour of Mr. Vaughan Tremaine (Mr. W. H. Swanborough) in endeavouring to win the hand of Kate Tremaine (Miss Ada Swanborough) by dispossessing her of her fortune, and inducing her to believe that, instead of being mistress of a magnificent estate, as she fondly supposes herself to be, she is the daughter of a needy and dishonest knife-grinder, Dick (Mr. Emery). But Kate loves Charlie Jones, an Oxford undergraduate (Mr. Parselle), who eventually restores her to her estate, turns out to be a Baronet in disguise, and marries her. Mr. Emery's picture of the rough, vagabond knife-grinder was as powerfully sketched as all this gentleman's impersonations are. The scene in which he parts with his supposed daughter, whom he has learnt to love, gave him an opportunity for a remarkably fine piece of acting. Mr. W. H. Swanborough (whose notions of gentlemanly attire are enough to make a quiet, nervous man shriek aloud in his stall) and Mr. Parselle walked through their parts with the quiet complacency for which these gentlemen are remarkable. Miss Ada Swanborough, who appeared to be on the stage from the rise to the fall of the curtain, was more than sufficiently saucy and more than sufficiently humbled, in the first and second acts respectively. Mr. F. Robson was amusing in a small low-comedy part; and Miss Johnstone played a kind of female Stiggins with much quiet humour.

Miss Carlotta Addison, in taking upon herself the part of Meg in "Meg's Diversions," at the ST. JAMES'S, has relieved Miss M. Oliver of an important portion of her nightly duties, and has, moreover, shown herself to be an actress of no common power, both in comic and pathetic situations. This promising young lady has not had many opportunities of showing what she can do, but whenever one has presented itself she has proved herself to be in every way worthy of the responsibility thrown upon her. She is thoroughly earnest and conscientious, and plays the insignificant part allotted to her in the burlesque with as much care as she devotes to the difficult and laborious rôle she has to fill in the earlier part of the evening.

PARIS GOSSIP.

ALL the small fry of Kings, Queens, and Princes at present here attract no attention. Paris society is *mutabile semper*, and has turned from Court doings to a shocking scandal which has just occurred in connection with a portion of the press. I will tell you the story as briefly as I can. Some pupils of the Normal School were lately expelled for sending an address to M. De Sainte-Beuve, thanking him for his defence of free thought and free literature in the Senate. The Minister of Education, Duruy, who did this, has two sons, both of whom hold office in his own department. A few weeks since one of them grossly misbehaved himself publicly by insulting a deputy; and M. Weiss, the editor of the *Journal de Paris*, wrote an article commenting, with no undue asperity, upon the unequal measures applied by M. Duruy to the school pupils and to his own sons. The next day the Duruy *fils* called at Weiss's office, and, on his refusing to accept a challenge, one of them struck him in the face. He therefore flung them down stairs. The affair made noise. Now there is a deputy named Granier de Cassagnac, who has also two sons, Louis and Paul, the latter of whom is editor of the Government hack, the *Pays*. On Granier himself, an epigram is circulating, of which I attempt a version:—

> Having no shame of wrong,
> Quite your's, so long's you've money-sack,
> At one time shouting "Vive Bourgogne!"
> And then again "Vive Armagnac!"
> Such is this bully of Gascogne,
> Whose name doth rhyme to Pourceangnac!

Both sons—especially Paul—are egregious and offensive bullies, and the latter, by his insolence and airs, has long provoked disgust. If anyone differs from him, his argument is the pistol. The editor of the *Courrier Français*, M. Vermorel, thought the affair of the Duruys a good opportunity to put the nuisance down once for all, and he published a most damnatory article upon the Cassagnacs—showing, from legal records, that the whole brood were cheats and perjurers, and something worse. Foul play in a former duel was demonstrated against the father. The Gascon blood was stirred. Louis Cassagnac met Vermorel in the street and repeatedly spat in his face; and Paul has taken to publishing the particulars of these outrages under the heading of "Bulletin of M. Vermorel's Courage." All decent people are disgusted, as I need scarcely say. M. Duruy laid a complaint against M. Weiss for slander. The statement is current—although I cannot vouch for its truth—that the Emperor got excessively vexed, sent for his Minister of Instruction, and gave him a good earwigging, with orders to withdraw the prosecution; at any rate, the complaint has been withdrawn. But M. G. Cassagnac is prosecuting M. Vermorel, who has "compeared" before the examining magistrate. There he declared it impossible to defame that man, and that the incriminated article was merely a "Beware of the Cassagnacs!" just as honest people might cry, "Stop thief!" All this kind of thing comes partly from the opportunities presented to parvenues by the peculiar constitution of the empire; but more, perhaps, from the rule under which writers sign their names in the papers. If Duruy-ism and Cassagnac-ism be not put down, editors will have to add a corps of bludgeonmen to their staffs.

The Emperor's letter—which you will have seen—and present to his Minister of State, have completely routed the *tiers* party, whose object was to make the Ministry responsible to the Chambers. There is no Minister in France but the Emperor, and Rouher is his spokesman. The diamonds in the cross cost 60,000f.

The Viceroy and the Sultan left here as largesse nearly £100,000 sterling between them. There is Oriental munificence for you!

Sothern is drawing only indifferent houses as Lord Dundreary; the audiences are nearly all composed of English. There being not a shred of anything like plot in the piece, the French are puzzled at this peculiar mono-drama.

MANNERS AT THE OPERA.—Our neighbours often reproach us for being brusque and even brutal. We laugh it off, saying that they do not understand our insular freedom, either of speech or action, and we pride ourselves upon understanding in the fullest sense what we term "good breeding." I need not trouble the Owls with a specific definition of what this is, the more so as I purpose to narrate a pointed instance of what it is not. On Saturday the Viceroy of Egypt made, according to announcement, a public and advertised visit to Her Majesty's Theatre. His Highness and his suite were shown into the Royal box, which is now, I believe, like most Royal boxes, the Prince of Wales's. They had not, however, enjoyed the music or undergone the stares of the audience for long, when a movement was made, and the Viceroy and his suite quitted their places to make their reappearance in Lord Dudley's box. It appears almost incredible, but it is nevertheless strictly true, that, a very natural mistake having been made by the boxkeepers, a party subsequently arrived, whom to see was to recognise. They had the box given to them for the night, and, on finding the Viceroy there, instead of seeking other places, or appropriating Lord Dudley's box, or going home, they actually turned his Highness out of the Royal box, and, in violation of all politeness and hospitality, Eastern or Western, the Viceroy of Egypt had to vacate his place to make way for some private persons. Apparently, at the opera the ordinary Englishman and Englishwoman no longer feel bound by the same rules as distinguish his or her conduct in society. I have always believed that it was inconsistent with good manners to stare persistently and for a length of time at any illustrious personage who may happen to be in a box at the theatre; but still more I hold it to be an invariable rule at all theatres that no inhabitant of a box is allowed to crane his or her neck round the pillar and look, either behind or before the intervening curtain, at the neighbouring occupant. Yet I on this very occasion perceived most flagrant infractions of these rules; and the unhappy object of this rude inquisitiveness had to take refuge in the back of the Dudley box. I certainly will allow considerable license to country cousins, or very young ladies or gentlemen who have never been at the opera before; but these savage and untamed people should be careful always to have a keeper with them, in the shape of some Dowager or resident London acquaintance, who may warn them when they go beyond the bounds of legitimate curiosity, and deter them from the habit of eating ices between the acts, or talking so loud that the audience are obliged to hear their *banal* conversation instead of the strains of Nilsson or Titiens. These annoyances, however, of talking and staring are merely evidences of bad taste and rudeness; but the insult offered to the guest of the Queen and the nation calls for public condemnation, and requires specific apology. The affront offered to his Highness was so flagrant that no one could have been surprised had the Viceroy immediately quitted the house. Like a true gentleman, however, he felt his own dignity to be above petty insult, and submitted to be treated as his hosts chose to treat him. The occurrence can hardly have failed to diminish his estimate of English courtesy, and is likely to induce him to forbear from giving his entertainers a second opportunity of treating him in like manner.—*The Owl*.

CAPTURE OF A FENIAN LEADER.—A capture was made on Saturday last of another very important leader in the Fenian movement. He is known as General Fariola, an Italian by birth, and was lately a General in the Federal army. Since then he has been busy as one of the principal originators in the Fenian movement. He is a most intimate friend of Stephens. He was taken on a warrant issued by the Irish Government. The capture was effected by Inspector Williamson and Sergeant Clarke, of Scotland-yard, as the prisoner was walking along Oxford-street. He has been on the Continent, keeping out of the way, for over three months. The prisoner was intimate with General Alpine, who was apprehended a short time ago. He was also intimate with Colonel Kelly, who is still at large, and other leaders in the movement. He is to be sent to Dublin to be tried.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

IT is much to be regretted that the cattle plague again interferes with the arrangements of this annual show. The ravages of the rinderpest last year prevented the meeting being held at all; and, although the disease only prevails in isolated districts and instances, the council considered it necessary this year to prohibit the exhibition of cattle. Bury St. Edmunds, where the Royal Agricultural Society's show is held this year, is not a large town, but a more suitable place for a gathering of this kind could not have been selected. It is the centre of a district eminently agricultural, including within its sphere richly-farmed counties like Cambridge, Essex, Hereford, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk, whose farmers are well known for their good fortune in possessing lands that are full of fatness, for their courage in kicking out of their way whatever time-honoured methods of cultivation science has condemned, for their promptness in adopting suggestions and converting them into systems if they are worth it, and for their sensible pride in having good homesteads and substantially laid out farms. No doubt one of the reasons for this pre-eminence in agriculture is due to the fact that the farmers of the district have been more anxious to be reputed solid, progressive agriculturists than mere "gentlemen farmers," who play at farming in a spirit of patronage, and never appear amongst the straw without lemon-coloured gloves. The claims of Bury St. Edmunds to the honour it this year enjoys make it all the more unfortunate that the graziers around are unable to show the world what they can do in beast-rearing.

The inhabitants of the town are honouring the event with wonderful spirit. Their outdoor decorations are very pretty and somewhat original, consisting chiefly—as might be expected in a bright, clean, flower-gardened little place like Bury—more of garland and leaf than chopped paper and ill-concealed tinsel. There are several triumphal arches, rather light in structure but very elegant, as must be the case when the chief supports are often actual fir-trees in freshest green. There are flags, of course, everywhere, and mottoes in plentiful crop. Prominent is our ancient acquaintance, "God speed the plough," and a number of short sentences expressing a fervent hope that agriculture may prosper, increase, and go on increasing. The chief thing to be noticed in connection with the inscriptions is the endeavour made, for the first time at these meetings, to place horticulture side by side with agriculture. The Royal Horticultural Society have ventured, at last, out of London, and a grand exhibition under its auspices was opened on Tuesday. The entries far exceed the expectations of those who ventured to start the idea. There is an aggregate of 2500 specimens, many of them of rare and beautiful flowers.

The horse show is a very local one; indeed, of the whole 260 horses shown, 123 come from Suffolk, while the adjoining county of Norfolk contributes also a considerable contingent. There is no reflection upon the show for this, as some of the best horse stock in England, especially as regards agricultural horses, is produced in Suffolk. The Viceroy of Egypt during his visit to the show lingered half an hour by the ring at which the horses were tested, although it rained heavily all the time. Among the thoroughbred stallions, Captain Barlow's False Alarm and Mr. Donald's Scottish Chief, which took the first and second prizes, were especially deserving of notice. False Alarm received recently the thoroughbred prize at the Essex Agricultural Society's meeting, but was passed over, a few days later, at the Norfolk society's meeting, to the surprise of many. He is a very handsome "crack," bred by Lord Spencer, at Althorp. Captain Barlow came out strong in the brood-mare class, with his well-known mare Silverlocks.

In the sheep classes, Lord Walsingham's Southdowns are as elegant, if as small as ever, and they made an excellent figure in the prize list, a result not to be wondered at, as his Lordship's steward (Mr. Woods) is reputed an authority on the breeding and management of sheep. The long-woolled sheep, formed by a combination of Lincoln, Leicester, and Cotswold blood, appears to be becoming larger and larger every year. The Cotswolds proper make a fine display, and the Oxford Downs (obtained originally by crossing Down ewes with Cotswold tups) come out strong. The Shropshire Downs appear to have more of the Down cut about them than the Oxford Downs. There is a class or two of black-faced Suffolks; but the breed does not appear to be making much progress in the county. Suffolk, if not very strong in sheep, has acquired a certain reputation in pig breeding, the exertions of Messrs. Stearn, Sexton, and Crisp having been most successful in their particular. Nevertheless, they have been encountered by Mr. Duckering, of Lincolnshire (who has of late obtained a large measure of success), Messrs. Howard, of Bedford, and others. Suffolk formerly possessed only a breed of white pigs; but it has gradually established a black breed, which now enjoys a deserved reputation.

The show of poultry is large, and represents almost every district in the kingdom.

The show of implements, machinery, &c., is so vast as almost to defy all attempts at analysis and description. This morning the judges of horses, pigs, &c., proceeded with their duties, under every possible disadvantage as regards the weather, which, as the day advanced, became extremely wet and inclement, the showyard being reduced in some places to a quagmire.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

COVENTRY.—Mr. Busfield Ferrand is a candidate for Coventry in the Conservative interest, and sanguine hopes are entertained of his success. Sir John Hartopp was first mentioned as a suitable candidate; but, from Mr. Ferrand's services on behalf of working men, and his efforts to establish working men's Conservative associations, it was considered he had first claim, and he was accordingly requested to stand. Mr. Ferrand at once consented. Mr. Mason Jones, who ran the late Mr. Treherne very close at the last election, is in the field in the extreme Radical interest.

WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—In consequence of Sir John Rolt becoming Lord Justice, a vacancy occurs in the representation of West Gloucestershire. There is but little doubt that Mr. Charles Berkeley, formerly member for Gloucester, will be returned. The Liberals are exceedingly strong in the neighbourhood of Berkeley and the Forest of Dean, and, although Sir John Rolt's great popularity would have given him considerable support from among the freeholders in the forest, no other Conservative candidate will have any fair chance of success. Mr. Berkeley received a requisition some months ago, signed by nearly 2500 electors, a number sufficient to decide the contest. Colonel Edward Somerset, C.B., son of the late Lord Edward Somerset, who represented the county of Gloucester before the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, has accepted an invitation to become a candidate.

BIRMINGHAM.—A keen contest is going on for the seat rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Scholefield. Mr. Dixon, late Mayor, is the Liberal candidate; and Mr. S. Lloyd, banker, who calls himself a "Liberal-Conservative," having received a requisition, has also started.

THE NEW DIVISIONS OF COUNTIES.—A Parliamentary return, produced on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, enumerates the population (according to the Census of 1861) of the new divisions of counties as proposed by the redistribution scheme in the Reform Bill. North Cheshire (exclusive of represented cities and boroughs), contains a population of 122,482; Mid Cheshire, 119,417; South Cheshire, 100,929; North Derbyshire, 90,298; South Derbyshire, 116,124; East Derbyshire, 89,814; North Devonshire, 131,883; East Devonshire, 144,133; South Devonshire, 94,371; North-west Essex, 111,071; North-east Essex, 127,893; South Essex, 130,742; West Kent, 128,714; Mid Kent (inclusive of Gravesend), 148,344; North Lancashire, 161,524; North-east Lancashire (inclusive of Burnley), 212,965; South-east Lancashire (inclusive of Stalybridge), 364,282; South-west Lancashire (inclusive of St. Helens), 263,374; North Lincolnshire, 114,707; Mid Lincolnshire, 102,287; South Lincolnshire, 123,365; West Norfolk, 113,902; North-east Norfolk, 82,514; South-east Norfolk, 113,600; North Somerset, 104,313; South-west Somerset, 111,538; South-east Somerset, 116,412; North Staffordshire, 111,618; West Staffordshire, 100,090; East Staffordshire (inclusive of Wednesbury), 211,548; East Surrey, 97,734; Mid Surrey, 111,611; Northern Division (West Riding) Yorkshire (inclusive of Keighley), 258,685; Mid Division, 239,794; Southern Division (inclusive of Dewsbury and Barnsley), 402,515.

THE FACTORIES ACTS EXTENSION BILL.—The Select Committee to whom the Factory Acts Extension Bill was referred have agreed to the following special report:—"Your Committee report that they have not complied with the request of the petitioners, who ask that the printworks, bleaching, and dyeing works should be included in the Factory Acts Extension Bill, inasmuch as no investigation into the operation of the Acts regulating those trades has taken place; but they recommend that a Royal Commission should issue for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the operation of those Acts."

LAW AND CRIME.

WE last week reported that upon the prosecution of the officials connected with the strikes of the operative tailors, an undertaking had been given by Mr. Coleridge, counsel for the defendants, that in consideration of the postponement of the trial at the defendants' request, the "picketing system" was not in the mean time to be continued. This was understood to be promised to be kept in abeyance, "without prejudice," as the lawyers say, to the question of its legality. The defendants sought a favour, and obtained it, upon terms. These terms have been most dishonourably and disgracefully evaded. The association, of which the defendants were chief officers, have unanimously decided upon suspending them from their functions, pending the adjournment, and upon continuing the picketing. This must have been done either with or without the assent of the defendants themselves. If without such consent, the association has clearly agreed to imperil its own late officers by acts which the counsel for the prosecution cannot, as *ex post facto*, bring forward in aggravation of the offence, but which, nevertheless, he may state as an argument against any extenuation of it, which comes to the same thing. The conduct of the defendants, their agents, and their employers, is clearly before the Court in the interim, after an undertaking given by them. If, on the other hand, the evasion has been connived at by these men, their conduct has been the worse. Their counsel, Mr. Coleridge, must have believed in the *bona fides* of the arrangement, or so high-minded a gentlemen would certainly never have been a party to an undertaking on their behalf. That supposed good faith, however and by whom violated, now goes for nothing. The picketing system is still continued, notwithstanding the guarantee of Mr. Coleridge. It remains to be seen how he will extenuate or resent such a breach of faith.

This case must therefore be considered as disassociated from another in which Mr. Coleridge appeared in support of a summons against the secretary and members of the master tailors' association, on a charge which, supposing it to involve penal consequences, reads most curiously like an indictment by the unionist "picketers" against themselves. It was thus framed:—

For unlawfully conspiring, combining, confederating, and agreeing, together with divers others, by divers unlawful means and devices, to force and endeavour to force certain persons hired and employed as journeymen tailors to depart from their hiring and work, and preventing and endeavouring to prevent certain journeymen tailors from hiring themselves to and accepting work and employment, and to induce certain journeymen tailors to belong to an association, and to molest and obstruct certain journeymen on account of their not belonging to a certain association.

Mr. Coleridge's advocacy of the case for the prosecution was most guarded. He obviously refrained from committing his own legal reputation to anything like adoption of his clients' arguments. It was "I humbly submit that"—— "The way I venture to put it"—— "I have thought it my duty to point out the distinction"—— which phrases are suggestive enough to those sufficiently wise to "read between the lines," as the phrase runs. On one point Mr. Coleridge is positive enough—"It *is* an illegal thing to combine to limit the class of men the masters shall employ, and to do injury to a certain class of men employed in the trade of tailors. One person may have a right to do certain things; but if three or four combine with the object of affecting the fair gains of men working for their bread, that is an illegal act subjecting the parties to punishment."

This is precisely the view of the masters, of the non-unionists, and of the public. How can employers, with any show of reason, be suspected of any wish to limit the class of men to be employed by themselves, except to such class as may be most useful as workmen? How can they be legally compelled to employ any other?

We append Mr. Tyrwhitt's summary of the law, delivered on his dismissal of the summons:—

If two men meet in a room, and say they want employment because they belong to the union, could that bring them within the meaning of the Act? If masters, seeing that there is a strike, met and said, "The workmen want more money; we will not employ union men because they ask higher prices, but will give the preference to other men;" does that form such a conspiracy as the law contemplates? It is but common-sense if one party says, "I will work only for such prices," for the other party to say, "We will not pay them." That cannot constitute a criminal act. I cannot see that the means used are illegal, and the evidence does not attack the difficulty in any way. I will not decide this case; but, if asked by the prosecution, I will send it to another Court.

This is a very different case from that of the operatives, with their system of fines, intimidation, violence, and picketing. We believe that we so far stand alone in denouncing this "picketing" system as illegal, in opposition to the opinion of the attorney for the trades union. Notwithstanding this opinion, we maintain earnestly that it is an "obstruction" and an "intimidation" (both obstruction and intimidation being confessed to be illegal) for any man, or confederacy of men (two or more), to lie in wait for persons going to or returning from their employment, to observe who goes to certain workshops, and to follow such person for the purpose of arguing with him, obtaining his name or address, or taking observations to lead to his identification. It is a nuisance, an obstruction, and an intimidation to any man to be watched and followed, much more to be accosted by a stranger. It is a process, moreover, tending to a breach of the peace; for no man of spirit would allow another to "dog" him for a hundred yards without insisting on an explanation, and "letting fly" at the offender in case this should be unsatisfactory, and there should be ground for apprehending a continuance of the annoyance.

THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE.—In a Vienna letter we read:—"The Emperor Francis Joseph, after accompanying his mother to Salzburg, has returned to his capital. The question whether it will be necessary to communicate to the Empress Charlotte the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Emperor Maximilian was deliberated upon here. M. Radonetz, the Prefect of Miramar, brought to Vienna the opinion of Dr. Kleck, who is absolutely opposed to making this communication, and who declares that he is ready to retire from attendance on the Empress if his advice should be overruled by the Imperial family. The Count de Bombelles, who has also arrived from Miramar, agrees on this point with Dr. Kleck, so that the journey of the Queen of the Belgians to Trieste seems to be indefinitely abandoned. In consequence, the execution of certain instructions given by the Emperor Maximilian in case of his death has necessarily been postponed. Marquis Corio, bearer of these instructions, is about to leave Vienna for Salzburg."

THE BREADALBANE PEERAGE CASE.

THIS case was decided in the House of Lords on Tuesday, the Lords present being the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth, Lord Westbury, and Lord Colonsay. The case came up in the form of an appeal from an interlocutor of the First Division of the Court of Session, affirming an interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary, declaring that the respondent, John Alexander Gavin Campbell, was the nearest lawful heir of John the fifth Earl of Breadalbane, and was entitled to the lands attached to that title. The question involved depended upon the legitimacy of William John Lambe Campbell, the father of the respondent. The respondent was descended from James, the second son, and the appellant from John, the sixth son, of William Campbell, of Glenfalloch. It appeared that James Campbell and Eliza Maria Blanchard, the father and mother of William John Lambe Campbell, lived together and were reputed as man and wife for some years previous to his birth, in the year 1788; but the appellant asserted that they were never lawful man and wife, for that at the time of their supposed marriage Eliza Maria Blanchard was the wife of Christopher Ludlow, who was then living. The only proof of the marriage of the parties during the lifetime of Ludlow was contained in a letter written by Eliza Maria Blanchard after the death of James Campbell, in which she described herself as his wife. The following were the leading facts in the case. James Campbell was an officer in the 40th Regiment. In the year 1780 and the beginning of 1781 he was on the recruiting service at Bristol, which is about ten miles from Chipping Sodbury, where Christopher Ludlow resided and carried on business as a grocer and apothecary. From the place James Campbell eloped with the grandmother of the respondent, then the wife of Ludlow, and they afterwards cohabited together as man and wife. James Campbell, in August, 1781, was at Glasgow, and in September, 1781, at Edinburgh, still employed in the recruiting service, and it may fairly be presumed that Mrs. Ludlow was with him in both these places. In 1782 he went to Nova Scotia with recruits for the 40th Regiment. Mrs. Ludlow was with him there, and was passing as his wife, as appeared from a letter from Colin Campbell, the brother of James, to Duncan Campbell, another brother, dated Glasgow, Sept. 7, 1783, in which he wrote, "I had a long letter from James, lately from Halifax. He and Mrs. Campbell were both well." James Campbell left Nova Scotia in 1784, in the Prince of Orange transport, with a detachment of the 40th Regiment, and Mrs. Ludlow embarked with him as his wife, her name being entered on a list of those on board as "Mrs. Eliza Campbell." They arrived in England in February, 1784. In the month preceding an event had happened which had a most important bearing upon the case. Christopher Ludlow, probably in consequence of his wife's elopement from him, determined to leave the country. In July, 1781, he went out to New York as a hospital mate, and remained there until towards the end of 1783, and then sailed for England, but died on board the vessel just before she reached Portsmouth, in January, 1784. From this time, and for some time forward, the evidence as to the movements of James Campbell and his reputed wife was very scanty. They landed at Plymouth, from Nova Scotia, in February, 1784, and appear to have been either there or at Taunton for some months. In April, 1785, James Campbell retired from the Army. On May 30, 1785, they had a daughter, baptized at Devonport under the name and description of "Eliza Marlbrough, daughter of James and Maria Campbell, Lieut. 40th Regt." Little was known of the parties from the time of Mr. Campbell leaving the Army till 1793, when he joined the Breabalbane Fencibles. In the intervening period two children were baptized at Gateshead—William John Lambe, the father of the respondent, in January, 1788, and a daughter. He continued in the Breadalbane Fencibles until the year 1799, in which year he received a commission in the Cambrian Rangers, and embarked for Gibraltar. He left Eliza Maria Blanchard and the children in Scotland; and, after his arrival at Gibraltar, he executed a general power of attorney to her, in which he described her as his wife. He returned to Scotland in 1806, and resided with his wife down to the year 1809. Most conclusive evidence was given to show that, from the first period of the cohabitation, Eliza Maria Blanchard passed as the wife of James Campbell, and that they were always acknowledged to be man and wife by the family.

The arguments in the case occupied several days, and their Lordships now delivered judgment.

The Lord Chancellor said that under the circumstances every presumption was in favour of the respondent's title, and the appellant must be required to overcome that presumption by the proof of facts which were utterly inconsistent and irreconcilable with it. This he had proposed to do by proving that the original cohabitation of the respondent's grandfather and grandmother commenced with an unlawful marriage after their elopement; that from that time the habit and repute began which constituted the only evidence of a marriage between them; that there never was any marked change in the nature of the cohabitation, and that without such a change a connection which was illicit in its origin could not become the foundation of such habit and repute as would be sufficient proof of a subsequent marriage having taken place. After a close and careful examination of the facts of the case, he was clearly of opinion that the strong opinion in favour of the marriage of the respondent's grandfather and grandmother had not been shaken by any proof adduced by the appellant. It must be remembered that they had to deal with facts which commenced more than eighty years ago, with an uninterrupted recognition of legitimacy during the whole lifetime of the respondent's father. Under these circumstances he must advise their Lordships to affirm the decision of the Court below.

Lord Cranworth, Lord Westbury, and Lord Colonsay having concurred, the appeal was dismissed with costs.

ANNUAL REPORT ON EDUCATION.

THE report of the Committee of Council on Education in respect of the year ending Aug. 31, 1866, is signed by the Duke of Marlborough and Lord R. Montagu, but they were not in office in that year. The report, which is, therefore, confined to stating the results of official returns and reports, shows that the number of schools inspected in the year ending Aug. 31, 1863, was 11,230; in the next year, 11,818; in the following, 12,950; in the last, 13,586. The number of children present at inspection in the four years respectively was 1,092,741, 1,133,291, 1,246,055, and 1,287,604; the average number attending the schools, 1,008,925, 1,011,134, 1,057,745, and 1,082,055. The rate of increase in the number of children present at inspections was not so great in the last year as in its immediate predecessor. This is accounted for partly by examinations of evening scholars being allowed without the inspector's presence, and partly by the severe commercial distress of 1866. The unsettled question of the conscience clause may be suggested as an explanation; but this influence has been operative for three years, and all the grants, except those for building, are independent of that question. The reduction in the number of pupil-teachers continues, the last four years' returns showing 13,849, 11,712, 11,383, and 10,955. A considerable part of the apprenticeships never get beyond the third year. It is hoped that the advantages offered by the minute of February last will help to retain them in their schools. The supply of schoolmistresses is maintained, but the masters are falling short. Mistresses are cheaper to employ than masters; and the Committee of Council regard the increased employment of mistresses as closely connected with the extension of grants to the smaller and poorer parishes of the kingdom. At the end of the year 1866, of the 14,877 parishes or other places in England separately maintaining their own poor, there were but 31 with more than 5000 inhabitants, in which schools have not been aided with annual grants; but there were 837 (about a third of the whole number) with more than 1000 and less than 5000 inhabitants, 1756 with more than 500 and less than 1000 inhabitants, and 7780 with less than 500 inhabitants; making in all 10,404 parishes not aided with annual grants. The 11,635 parishes with less than 1000 inhabitants contained together a population of more than 4,000,000 at the last Census; and only 2099 of these parishes, only two in eleven, had any share in the annual Parliamentary grant "for the promotion of education among the labouring classes." In the year 1866, 175 acting masters and 164 mistresses presented themselves for examination with a view to obtaining a certificate, and 85 per cent of the masters and 75 per cent of the mistresses passed. The report notices that the profession is not a badly paid one considering its respectability, its comparative certainty, and that it is open to the child of any labourer upon no harder terms than consist in foregoing higher wages and submitting to a good deal of moral restraint between the twelfth and twenty-first year. The average income of a certificated schoolmaster is shown to be £87 a year, the majority living rent free besides. If, then, the colleges for masters are at present but two thirds full, the calling will doubtless recover itself in time, "subject always to the question whether the cheaper labour of schoolmistresses is not likely to be found sufficient in a large, if not the larger, part of the country which remains to be provided with education." The report has to acknowledge that the general results of the examinations continue to show too backward a state of instruction. Only 664,005 day scholars were qualified by the 200 attendances within the year, and were judged by the managers to be qualified by attainments for examinations at all, where 803,177 were qualified by age. Only 97,364 passed without failure above standard 3, where 264,231, being over ten years of age, ought to have done so; the difference marking nearly two thirds passing out of school to work with less of elementary knowledge than standard 4 denotes—writing from dictation a sentence from a more advanced book used in the school, reading a short paragraph from the book, and working a sum in compound rules (money). Arithmetic continues to be the subject in which least success is obtained. A number of schools selected from all districts as fairly representative examples show these results:—In 643 boys' schools, with an average attendance of 71,196, 57,036 (80 per cent) were examined in arithmetic, and 45,884, or not quite 80 per cent, passed; and in 643 girls' schools, with an average attendance of 56,220, 39,589 (70 per cent) were examined in arithmetic, and 29,931, or 73 per cent, passed. There is, perhaps, no attainment more likely to be generally useful in daily life than mental arithmetic.

GREAT FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.—On Sunday morning the premises of Messrs. Evans and Son, wholesale and export druggists and manufacturing chemists, 56, Hanover-street, and Seel-street, Liverpool, were destroyed by fire. The whole of the premises were thickly stored with drugs and chemicals, and even on the roof were placed a large number of bottles of vitriol and other chemicals. In various parts of the building were quantities of naphtha, paraffin, and other explosive compounds. The peculiar character of the contents of the building gave both an unusually ludicrous and at the same time dangerous aspect to the fire. There were several slight explosions, and the fire received constant accessions of fuel which rendered it most difficult to keep it in check. On the other hand, as the fire reached first one drug and then another, the spectators, and indeed the inhabitants of the district to leeward for a long distance, were in turn saluted with the most agreeable of odours and the most detestable of stinks. The effects on the firemen were equally comical. One had received a complete coating of beeswax, while another was radiant in an incrustation of many colours. We regret to state, however, that it was not all comedy. One poor fellow, fireman Kennedy, 630, got under a falling stream of some burning liquid, which ran down his neck and right side and burned him severely. He was taken to the Southern Hospital, where his burns were dressed. At nine o'clock the roof fell in, carrying with it parts of the upper and second floors. The damage is estimated at £15,000, but Messrs. Evans are insured for the full amount in the Phœnix and Queen offices.—*Liverpool Albion.*

A MADMAN.—A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of Mr. William Carr Standish, of Duxbury Hall, near Chorley, charged with attempting to murder several persons, including the Rev. W. Wall, Incumbent of Belmont, near Bolton. Mr. Standish, it is stated, rode along the highway some nights ago, and shot at the people who came in his way. One man was slightly wounded, and the shot aimed at another killed a dog which was following him. Mr. Standish was tried some years ago at the Liverpool Assizes for a similar offence, and was then sentenced to a month's imprisonment and to a fine of £300. He had been a county magistrate for some years previously, but on his conviction was removed from the commission of the peace. It appears that, after the gentleman had fired at the men at Withnell, he rambled about the moors all night and in the morning went to the house of one of his tenants, there shaved off his whiskers, and borrowed a cart in which to drive home. On arriving at the hall, he commenced to smash the windows, and did damage to the amount of about £200.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

IN the early part of the week the Consol Market was steady, and prices ruled firm; but during the last few days the market has been less active, whilst the tendency of prices has been in a downward direction. Consols, for Money, have realised 94⅛; Ditto, for Account, 94⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅝ to 94. Bank Stock has marked 254 to 256.

In the Market for Indian Securities the transactions have been only to a moderate extent:—India Stock, 216 to 218; Ditto Five per Cents, 111¼; Rupee Paper, 103 to 104, and 108 to 109; and India Bonds, 57s. to 65s. prem.

The quantity of bullion sent into the Bank of England during the week has amounted to £73,000.

There is a good supply of money both at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street. The demand for accommodation, however, is extremely light, and advances are freely offered at 2½ per cent.

Colonial Government Securities have been steady, and the quotations have remained stationary:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 96½; Cape of Good Hope Six per Cents, 1890-1, 105½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888-95, 89⅝; New Zealand Five per Cents, 92 ex div.; Victoria Six per Cents, 1891, 107⅝.

In Bank Shares few transactions have taken place, but prices remain firm:—Alliance, 13; Australian, 64; Consolidated, New, 4¼; Imperial, 18; London and County, 55; Ditto, New, 22½; London and Westminster, 16; National Provincial of England (second and third issue), 40½; Union of London, 38¾.

The Market for Miscellaneous Securities has continued inactive, yet prices have been fairly supported:—Atlantic Telegraph Eight per Cent Stock, 90; Credit Foncier, 3½; Fore-street Warehouse, 13½; Hudson's Bay, 15½; London Financial, 2⅞; National Discount, 11⅛; Ditto, New, 11⅛; Ocean Marine Insurance, 20; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 43; Ditto, New, 42½; South Australian Land, 36½; United Discount, 3⅛; Viceroy of Egypt's Mortgage, 68½.

The Railway Share Market has shown much excitement, and the fluctuations in prices have been very irregular.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

MARK-LANE.—The unsettled weather has caused increased firmness to prevail in the grain trade. With only limited arrivals of home-grown wheat, the demand has ruled steady; and, compared with last week, prices show an advance of 1s. per quarter. Fine parcels of foreign wheat have been in fair request, at extreme rates; but inferior sorts have met a slow sale. As regards value, the market for floating cargoes has been steady, but the transactions have been only moderate. The few parcels of English barley on sale have moved off freely, and the value of grinding qualities has slightly improved. Foreign descriptions, of which the quantity offered was limited, have supported previous currencies, with a fair inquiry. Malt has been held on former terms. In consequence of the large quantity offering, the oat trade has ruled heavy, and inferior corn has been purchased for rather less money. Beans and peas have met a slow sale, at late rates. Flour has been firm in value.

Wheat, 60s. to 72s.; barley, 31s. to 47s.; malt, 51s. to 70s.; oats, 21s. to 34s.; rye, 32s. to 37s.; beans, 38s. to 48s.; peas, 38s. to 44s. per quarter; and flour, 42s. to 60s. per 280 lb.

QUANTITIES OF GRAIN disposed of during the week ended July 13:—Wheat, 25,512 qrs.; barley, 807 qrs.; and oats, 1490 qrs.

AVERAGE PRICES OF GRAIN for the same period:—Wheat, 64s. 7d.; barley, 34s. 9d.; and oats, 28s. 5d. per qr.

CATTLE.—The supplies of English and foreign beasts have been less extensive than last week, and in the condition of the stock there has been a slight falling off. The trade for all breeds has ruled steady, and, in some instances, an advance of 2d. per 8 lb. has been submitted to. Prime Scots, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. Sheep have moved off slowly, although the supplies have been only moderate. In prices no change has taken place. The top quotation has been 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. Lambs have been in limited request, at from 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d. per 8 lb. The veal trade has ruled quiet, at from 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. On the whole, the inquiry for pigs has been inactive, on former terms.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—Fair average supplies of meat have been on sale. The trade generally has ruled quiet, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; veal, 4s. to 5s.; and pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

TEA.—The auctions are passing off flatly, and medium congou has been disposed of for rather less money.

SUGAR.—Very little business has been doing, and prices have been barely maintained. In refined goods the transactions have been limited, at about previous currencies.

COFFEE.—Fine plantation qualities are in request, and for such high rates have been paid. Other descriptions are firm in value, and the demand, on the whole, is steady.

HOPS.—In consequence of very unfavourable reports, the hop trade has ruled decidedly firm, and business has been concluded at considerably enhanced rates.

POTATOES.—There are good supplies of new English and foreign potatoes on sale. The demand is steady, at our quotations:—English, 9s. to 12s.; French, 8s. to 10s.; and Jersey, 8s. to 10s. per cwt.

WOOL.—In both English and colonial wool the transactions have continued on a very limited scale, about stationary prices.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

BANKRUPTS.—T. ADAMS, Bournemouth, builder.—J. L. COLLINS, Croydon, linendraper.—G. BARTELS, Brunswick-square, baker.—J. CRABB, Stoke Newington, baker.—C. CUSSENS, Notting-hill.—J. G. CUTHBERT, Battersea Park, painter.—G. DINGWALL, Holborn, bootmaker.—G. A. FOWLE, Lower Norwood, baker.—J. FRIEDRICH, Frith-street, pipe manufacturer.—F. J. HOVENDEN, Deptford, stevedore.—W. JENNINGS, St. John's-wood, butcher.—J. JONES, Caledonian-road, baker.—F. MARSHALL, Edgware-road, fishmonger.—D. MAY, Codford, St. Peters, horsetrainer.—W. MORGAN, Commercial-road East, stonemason.—J. PHILLIPS, St. John-street-road, fruiterer.—T. PILLOW, Upper Holloway, professor of music.—C. STARKEY, Walthamstow.—J. STIMPSON, sen., Yaxham, butcher.—J. W. TUTTON, Croydon, music librarian.—G. WAITE, Stratford.—J. WATSON, Stepney-green, dealer in screw picture rings.—A. K. WHEELER and R. DOLLING, Sherborne-place, Blandford-square, plumbers.—E. WATSON, Adelphi, surveyor.—C. WEAVERS, Pagrave, carpenter.—R. WELSHMAN, Christchurch, gasfitter.—G. WHEELER, Mile-end-road, clerk.—G. F. ANDREW, Chester.—J. BAILEY, Hulme, cabinetmaker.—W. BREAKELL, Liverpool, milkdealer.—J. CHURCHILL, Brighton, house agent.—J. I. CORBETT, Wednesbury, grocer.—J. HOWSHAW, Horbury, draper.—R. DAVIES, Neath, engineer.—W. DAVIES, Manchester, yarn agent.—J. D. DEAN, Windhill, tailor.—E. DIXON, Bourton, blacksmith.—W. MORLEY, Red Dial, Cumberland, blacksmith.—T. T. DRYSDALE, Swansea, shipbroker.—W. EARL, Newby cross, joiner.—J. EVERARD, Birmingham, ironmonger.—G. F. GIBSON, South Everton, accountant.—F. GRIFFITHS, Calcott, pigdealer.—J. HISTON, Tipton, boot and shoe maker.—E. HOLLOWAY, Banbury, cabinetmaker.—D. ISAAC, Swimbridge, innkeeper.—J. JONES, Swansea, licensed victualler.—D. JONES, Mountain Ash, watchmaker.—M. KENT, Newcastle-on-Tyne, miller.—G. LEE, Jarrow, grocer.—F. T. LANGRAN, Northampton, picture-frame manufacturer.—W. LAYCOCK, Colne, taphouse.—T. LEEMING, Newcastle-on-Tyne, innkeeper.—T. MANLOVE, Yeaveley, farmer.—S. LEWIS, Llanfihangel Nanthane, beerseller.—D. LLOYD, Rodwllym Llangerniew, labourer.—J. MOON, Plymouth, land agent.—E. S. PARSONS, Neath, colliery proprietor.—S. PIPPETT, Gloucester, draper.—J. POPE, Kingswear, engineer.—G. A. SAUNDERS, Longfleet, labourer.—J. SHELDON, Dudley, milliner.—G. SMITH, Cavendish, smith.—G. SMITH, Alton, cabinetmaker.—J. STEVENSON, Cobridge, potter's fireman.—R. J. SYMONDS, Southtown, Suffolk, shipwright.—T. ISAAC, Aberdare, carpenter.—E. WILMAN, Bradford, brushmaker.—E. WINSCOM, Newport, Isle of Wight, grocer.—G. WOOF, Longwathby, farmer.—G. WOOLISCROFT, jun., Wetley Rocks, grocer.—E. WRAY and W. ASKAM, Goole, ropemakers.—D. PAPPA, Threadneedle-street.—C. NEALE, Brighton, draper.

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

BANKRUPTS.—C. E. ARNEY, Southampton, saddler.—E. BLAKE, Denmark-hill, gardener.—C. A. COLE, Kew, clerk.—E. J. A. FRENSHEY, Anerley.—J. FRENCH, City-road, baker.—F. S. FISHER, Hackney, commercial traveller.—J. HIBBLEY, Aylesbury, bricklayer.—J. HOND, New North-road.—H. J. KIRBY, East India Dock-road, beershop-keeper.—J. KIRBY, Princes Risborough, butcher.—H. M. MADELEY, Brockhurst.—G. PROCKTER, St John's-wood, tea-lead merchant.—F. PLANT, Camden Town, hatter.—W. PRITCHARD, Watford, haydealer.—J. J. ROWE, Stratford, fishmonger.—W. F. TILL, Park street, Kennington, omnibus proprietor.—J. ANDREW, sen., Yardley, miller.—F. J. AMES, Dorchester, painter.—J. BROWN, Barnard Castle, bootmaker.—B. BROOKER, Ipswich, bricklayer.—J. CLARK, Halifax, woolsorter.—S. CRADDOCK, Walsall.—P. J. CONNOR, West Derby, bookkeeper.—S. COX, Bootle, chemical manufacturer.—H. CLAPHAM, Feudleton, stuff manufacturer.—M. DAY, Brighton, greengrocer.—J. DEAKIN, South Hanningfield, trainer of horses.—J. DEVANEY, Bishop-Auckland, draper.—W. F. EVANS, Llandilofawr, innkeeper.—T. H. GOODSIR, Kilham, surgeon.—A. H. GOLDTHORPE, Rashcliffe, general broker.—J. GREATHEAD, Ravenworth.—R. GIBSON, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—J. R. GREEN, Thrussington, tailor.—J. HOOPER, Shepton Mallet.—W. HYDE, Upton-upon-Severn, bootmaker.—W. C. HURLEY, Llandeff, clerk.—W. and J. HALL, Bolton, flaggers.—J. FIERPOINT, Old Ford, house agent.—H. HAYCOCK, New Windsor, tobacconist.—W. HAGUE, Wolverhampton, insurance agent.—G. KIRK, Haxey, beerhouse-keeper.—A. LONG, Pembroke-dock, outfitter.—J. M'LEOD, Willington, potato merchant.—J. MORGAN, Witton Park, shingler.—M. MILLS, Beeding, innkeeper.—D. M'LEAN, Bedlington, coal miner.—A. MILLER, Durham, innkeeper.—R. NICKSON, Leeds, provision-dealer.—P. PASSAVANT, Bradford, merchant.—T. PLATTS, Gentleshaw, joiner.—S. W. RADCLIFFE, Fairfield, merchant.—T. ROSE, Buxton, plumber.—J. REEVE, Bridgwater, veterinary sugeon.—J. ROWE, Tavistock, innkeeper.—J. RAIN, Bishopwearmouth, grocer.—A. ROBINSON, Coventry, victualler.—A. STOCK, Stokelane, Somersetshire, miller.—J. W. TAYLOR, Norwich, cooper.—W. THORN, Brighton, coach-painter.—B. TOMKINSON, Stoke-upon-Trent, flint-grinder.—B. WHEELWRIGHT, Birmingham, omnibus-conductor.—J. WEST, Bristol, plumber.—G. WILSON, Spennymoor, tailor.—F. H. MATHEWS, Hoxton-square, brushmaker.—J. CLIFTON and J. T. SHELDON, Rowley Regis, charter masters.

Just published, price 3d.; per post, four stamps,

PAINLESS SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

By Messrs. GABRIEL, Diploma 1815.
64, Ludgate-hill, City; 56, Harley-street, W.; and 134, Duke-street, Liverpool.

HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE, DU BARRY'S Delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD cures dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhœa, palpitation, nervous, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints. Cure No. 68,413:—"Rome, July 21, 1866.—The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Food, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—Gazette du Midi.—Du Barry and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins, at 1s. 1½d.; 1 lb., 3s. 9d.; 12 lb., 22s.; 24 lb., 40s. Sold by all Grocers and Chemists.

CORK LEGS.—(Paris and London Prize Medals.)—GROSSMITH'S NEW ARTIFICIAL LEG, with patent action Knee and Ankle Joints, enables the patient to walk, sit, or ride with ease and comfort, wherever amputated. It is much lighter and less expensive than the old style of cork leg, will last a lifetime, and is the only leg yet invented that ladies and children can wear with safety. It was awarded the highest medal in the Paris Exposition, and was pronounced by the jury "superior to all others."—Grossmith's Artificial Leg, Eye, and Hand Manufactory, 175, Fleet-street. Established 1760.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.—A Gentleman, many years tormented with Corns, will be happy to afford others the information by which he obtained their complete removal in a very short period, without pain or any inconvenience. Forward address on a stamped envelope, to F. Kingston, Esq., Cheam, Surrey.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants. At 172, New Bond-street, London; and of all Chemists.

INFLUENZA, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, and all Disorders of the Breast, Throat, and Lungs, are Instantly Relieved by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, of all Druggists.

GOUT or RHEUMATISM is quickly Relieved and Cured in a few days by that celebrated Medicine, BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. Sold by all Medicine Venders, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box; or obtained through any Chemist.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE Have it in your houses, for it is the only safe antidote in Fevers, Eruptive Affections, Sea or Bilious Sickness, and Headaches.—Sold by all Chemists, and the only Maker, H. Lamplough, Chemist, 113, Holborn-hill, London, E.C.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Cutting Teeth, has gained a greater reputation in America during the last fifteen years than any remedy of the kind ever known. It is pleasant to take, and safe in all cases; it soothes the child and gives it rest; it relieves griping in the bowels or wind in the stomach, and cures dysentery or diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes; it softens the gums, and allays all irritation. No mother should be without it. Full directions on each bottle. Price 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists in the kingdom.—London Dépôt, 205, High Holborn.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS should be sought by the aged when oppressed by varicose veins, swelled legs, occasional cramps or aches about the ankles and feet. These remedies will give both comfort and security against ulcerations and all neuralgic tortures.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Dr. H. JAMES, the retired physician, continues to mail, free of charge, to all who desire it, the copy of the Prescription by which his daughter was restored to perfect health from confirmed consumption, after having been given up by her physician and despaired of by her father. Sent free to all on receipt of one stamp.—Address, O. P. BROWN, Secretary, No. 2, King-street, Covent-garden, London.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR.
The best quality is supplied by most respectable Grocers. To obtain extra profit by the sale, counterfeit cheap kinds are sometimes substituted instead of Brown and Polson's.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Children's Diet,

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for all the uses to which the best Arrowroot is applicable.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, boiled with Milk, for Breakfast.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, boiled with Milk, for Supper.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, to thicken Soups.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, to thicken Sauces.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, to thicken Beef-tea.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Custards.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Blancmange.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for Puddings.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR, for use with Stewed Fruit.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR. Packets, 2d.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR. Packets, 4d.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR. Packets, 8d.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR. Tins, 1s.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR. Tins, 7 lb., at 8d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR. Tins, 14 lb., at 8d. per lb.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR.
The best quality is supplied by most respectable Grocers. To obtain extra profit by the sale, counterfeit cheap kinds are sometimes substituted instead of Brown and Polson's.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR.
To be obtained by order through Merchants in all parts of the world.

PURVEYORS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and awarded the Prize Medal.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY, DUBLIN
EXHIBITION, 1865.—This celebrated old Irish Whisky gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale, at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and branded cork, "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

ALLSOPP'S PALE and BURTON ALES.
The above Ales are now being supplied in the finest condition, in Bottles and in Casks, by FINDLATER, MACKIE, and CO., 33, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

The DUTY being REDUCED,

HORNIMAN'S TEA is EIGHTPENCE CHEAPER. Agents—Confectioners in London; Chemists, &c., in every town. As protection against imitations, genuine packets are signed,
Horniman & Co.

Medals—London, 1851 and 1862; New York, Paris, and Dublin.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE FOR EATING
is prepared with scrupulous regard to purity, and, being exceedingly wholesome, is much valued for CHILDREN, WITH WHOM IT IS A UNIVERSAL FAVOURITE.

LIGN-ALOE.—PIESSE and LUBIN have the pleasure to announce that they can now offer to Connoisseurs of Perfumes the famed and historical Lign-Aloe.
Among Oriental nations no perfume is held in higher estimation than the Lign-Aloe.
"The trees of the Lign-Aloes, which the Lord hath planted."—Numb., c. xxiii., v. 6.
The Essence of Lign-Aloes will be sold in Bottles, 2s. 6d. and 5s.; the Lign-Aloe Wood, for Sachets, will be 1s. 6d an ounce; the Lign-Aloe Balsam and Oil, 3s. 6d.; the Lign-Aloe Soap, 4s. per lb. Any preparation of Lign-Aloe made to order.
Royal Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London.

PESTACHIO NUT HAIR OIL, PIESSE and LUBIN'S.—The beauty of the raven tresses of the Spanish ladies has excited the admiration of every visitor to Madrid. No other hairdressing fluid is used but the expressed Oil of Pestachio Nut, which is as common here with the mountain peasant as the Court beauty. 2s. 6d. bottles; Pestachio Nut Toilet Powder, 2s. 6d. a box. Sold by Piesse and Lubin, Perfumery Factors, 2, New Bond-street, London; and by Druggists and Perfumers everywhere.

RIMMEL'S IHLANG-IHLANG, the Flower of Flowers, a delicious perfume, from 2s. 6d. RIMMEL'S Patent DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose-water Salver, £1 10s.—96, Strand; 128, Regent-st.; 24, Cornhill, London.

KALLIPLOKAMON (COLLEY'S).—This preparation, containing Cantharides, is the most valuable ever offered to the public for nourishing and increasing the growth of the Hair.—Price 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.—Colley, 38, Bishopsgate-st., E.C.

DOMESTIC IRONMONGERY,
FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, BATHS, TRAVELLING-BOXES, &c. Cheapest House for thoroughly good articles. Catalogues sent free.—SIMMONS and SON, 168 and 167, Tottenham-court-road.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.—A reference to the unprecedented number of opinions from eminent members of the Faculty who have recorded their emphatic approbation of this Oil, affords the explanation of its great celebrity. The following high testimony is borne by Dr. LANKESTER, F.R.S., Coroner for Central Middlesex: "I deem the Cod-liver Oil sold under Dr. de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy." Sold only in capsuled bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 9d., and 9s., by Dr. De Jongh's Agents, ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London; and Chemists.

FOR SEASIDE AND TRAVELLING DRESSES.

ASTRACHAN WOOL SERGE,
in every Colour. Also, several New Shades of Rich Violet, Navy Blue, Grey, Brown, and an endless variety of Pure Alpacas, Beach Linseys, &c. Several thousand Ready-made Suits in the above Materials. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

FOR EARLY AUTUMN OR TRAVELLING DRESSES.

"YEDDO" WOOL POPLIN.
A grand Collection of Colours in this very Beautiful Fabric. 29s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress. All New Shades. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

FOR EARLY AUTUMN OR TRAVELLING DRESSES.

PARIS SILK POPLINS.
A perfectly new Series of rich Colours in this very elegant Fabric, 33s. 6d. the Full Dress. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

NEW FRENCH MUSLINS TO BE

SOLD CURIOUSLY CHEAP.
Several Thousand Pieces, of most elegant Designs and great variety of Colour, 7s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

ALL OUR SUMMER DRESSES ARE NOW

SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES.
The Registered Cretonne Cloth, Nankin ditto, and a great variety of other new Fabrics, 8s. 9d. to 16s. 6d.; formerly 14s. 6d. to 28s. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

A NEW SILKEN FABRIC (REGISTERED),

THE PLAIN YOKOHAMA GREY.
Manufactured of picked Japanese Silk and finely-spun China Grass, producing a most brilliant effect.
This elegant article, measuring fully 1¼ yard wide, can also be had in Stripes, Checks, and Chênés of various hues, at the very moderate price of 49s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. the extra Full Dress. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

SILK MANTLES,
the greater part made in Paris, and of the newest and most fashionable styles, to be sold at little more than half price.
The prices from 2 gs. to 5 gs.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.
The Illustrated Manual of Fashions given away and sent free.

LACE MANTLES,
JACKETS, and SHAWLS.
Black Lace Shawls, from 15s. upwards.
White Lace Shawls, from 13s. 9d. upwards.
Black Lace Peplum Mantles, from 21s. upwards.
White Lace Peplum Mantles, from 25s. 6d. upwards.
Peplum Mantles and Jackets in Ribbon and Lace, from 2½s. 6d. upwards.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.
The Illustrated Manual of Fashions given away and sent free.

THE SUMMER STOCK CONSIDERABLY
REDUCED, according to annual custom at this Season, at PETER ROBINSON'S, Mourning Warehouse, 256 to 262, Regent-street.

FAMILY MOURNING,
made up and trimmed in the most correct taste, may be obtained at the most reasonable prices
at PETER ROBINSON'S.
Goods are sent free of charge, for selection, to all parts of England (with dressmaker, if desired) upon receipt of letter, order, or telegram; and Patterns are sent, with Book of Illustrations, to all parts of the world.
The Court and General Mourning Warehouse, 256 to 262, Regent-street, London.
The largest and most economical Mourning Warehouse in Europe. PETER ROBINSON'S.

As a Guarantee for Purity the Maker's Name is woven in the Piece.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS,
by Tappissier, Bonnet, and other celebrated Makers. PETER ROBINSON would invite the especial attention of purchasers to the superior makes and qualities of his BLACK SILKS, and the very reasonable prices at which they are sold. He can now supply good useful Black Silks from 45s. to 70s. the Full Dress, and superior and most enduring qualities from 3½ to 10 gs. Patterns free.—Address Peter Robinson, 256, Regent-street.

DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN WELL DRESSED?—D. NICHOLSON and CO.'S Stock of Children's Clothing, for both sexes, from infancy to twelve years, surpasses any other in London for style, magnitude, and variety. Illustrations of forty new dresses, &c., post-free.
Nicholson and Co., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

1867.—NICHOLSON'S NEW SILKS.
Coloured Glacés, 30 shades, from 1s. 11½d. per yard. 500 Patterns post-free.—Nicholson's, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

1867.—NICHOLSON'S NEW SILKS.
Striped, Checked, Broché, and Plain, from 2s. to 7s. 6d. per yard. 500 Patterns post-free.—Nicholson's, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

1867.—NICHOLSON'S NEW SILKS.
Black and Coloured Moire Antique, from 5s. 6d. per yard, warranted all pure Silk. 500 Patterns sent post-free.—Nicholson's, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

1867.—NICHOLSON'S BLACK SILKS,
from 1s. 11½d. to 10s. a yard. Patterns of every description of Black Silks sent post-free.—Nicholson's, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

IMPORTANT PURCHASE.—Several lots of last year's SILKS at prices ranging from 2s. to 4s. 6d. per yard. Many of these goods are in quality equal to new goods at much higher prices, the only disadvantage being that they are not quite new in style. 500 Patterns post-free.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

NEW MANTLES.—Messrs. NICHOLSON and CO. beg to announce to their Customers and the Public generally that their Stock is now replete with every novelty in Paletots, Peplums, Jackets, and Mantles. Also, that elaborate Illustrations of the fashions in this department are now ready, and will be forwarded to any lady in the United Kingdom post-free.
D. Nicholson and Co., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

SUMMER DRESSES.—NOT SILK.
Messrs. NICHOLSON'S Stock of Fancy Dress Materials comprises all the new Camlets, Mohairs, Popelines, Japanese Silks, Dacca Cloths, Silk and Wool Grenadines, and other new and beautiful materials for summer wear; as well as a large stock of new Muslins, Cambrics, Brillantes, &c. Patterns post-free.
D. Nicholson and Co., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

VISITORS to LONDON
are invited to inspect the SHOW ROOMS of JAMES SPENCE and CO., 76, 77, and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard, which are replete with all the latest novelties in useful and cheap Silks, Mantles, Shawls, Fancy Dresses, Drapery, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace, Haberdashery, &c.
Family and Complimentary Mourning.
James Spence and Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Silkmercers, Drapers, &c.,
76, 77, and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, E.C.

LADIES.—The most Elegant Styles and Durable Fabrics in BOYS' ATTIRE, at a saving of 25 per cent, at N.W. LONDON CLOTHING COMPANY'S WARE-ROOMS, 65 and 66, Shoreditch.

"SINGER,"
NEW NOISELESS LOCK-STITCH FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
Catalogues post-free.
Chief Office in the United Kingdom, 147, Cheapside, London.

W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S New Patent SEWING-MACHINES, producing work alike upon both sides, £5 5s.—1 and 2, Cheapside; and Regent-circus, Oxford-st., W.

IF you wish to be well and keep well, take BRAGG'S PURE VEGETABLE CHARCOAL, as prepared for his celebrated BISCUITS. Sold in 2s., 4s., and 6s. Bottles, by all Chemists, and by the maker J. L. Bragg, 2 Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square.

TO FAMILIES PASSING THROUGH LONDON.—BLACK SILK DRESSES, excellent value, 3 gs. the Dress.
JAYS',
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249, 251, Regent-street.

SOIERIES LYONAISES.
Ladies requiring Cheap Black and White Silks for Dresses are invited to see the French Silks Messrs. JAY are selling at £2 5s. the Dress, 16 yards.
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

IMPORTANT to LADIES.
SALE OF THREE BANKRUPT STOCKS.
All the New Summer Goods at an Enormous Reduction.
BLACK SILKS and GROS GRAINS, worth 8s., for 1s. 11½d.
1500 yards, originally 3s. 11d., for 2s. 9d.
1800 yards, worth 5s. 6d., for 3s. 11d.
5000 yards Fancy Silks, all at £1 1s., £1 5s. 6d., and 1½ guinea; worth from 2 gs. to 3 gs.
Beautiful Japanese Silks, 55s. 9d.
Richest Japanese Silks, originally £2 7s. 6d., for 1½ guinea.
Rich Moire Antiques, all Silk, worth 4½ gs., for £2 18s. 6d.
Thousands of Fancy Dresses, worth 12s. 6d., for 5s. 11d. 12 yards.
3000 Pieces of Silk Grenadines, originally 1s., for 8½d. per yard.
850 good Black Barèges, originally 1s. 2d., for 8½d. per yard.
4000 beautiful Exhibition Dresses are marked 10s. 6d., 15s., and 1 guinea; originally from 18s. to 2 gs.
Rich Lace Shawls, worth 1 guinea, for 9s. 11d.
Superb Goods at 14s. 9d., worth 30s.
2000 Rich Taffeta Bernous Cloaks, worth 25s., are marked 5s. 11d. and 7s. 11d. each.
800 Pointed and Peplum Jackets, worth 18s. 6d., are marked 5s. 11d. and 8s. 11d.
2000 Paris Silk Jackets, very rich, originally 45s., may now be had for 1 guinea.
Calicoes in the best makes half price.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs and Towels at an Enormous Reduction.
Patterns of the whole post-free.
CHAS. AMOTT and CO., 61 and 62, Saint Paul's, London.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.
CHAS. AMOTT and CO., St. Paul's, are NOW SELLING a £2000 STOCK. Good longcloth tucked Drawers, 1s. 3½d. to 2s. 9d., worth from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Tucked Drawers, richly trimmed work, 4s. 11d., unequalled under 10s.; good longcloth Chemises, worth 3s., for 1s. 9d.; elegant Chemises, trimmed work or Cluny lace, worth 10s. to 12s., for 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.; good longcloth Nightgowns, trimmed frills, originally 7s. 6d., for 3s. 11d. each; elegant Nightgowns, trimmed rich work, worth 12s. 6d., may be had for 5s. 11d.; genuine longcloth tucked Petticoats, banded, usually sold at 9s. 6d., for 4s. 11d.; Petticoats beautifully stitched, with fifteen tucks, originally 11s. 6d., now selling at 5s. 11d. Samples upon receipt of stamps, or engravings post-free.
61 and 62, St. Paul's, London,

FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY.

BANKRUPTS' STOCK OF SILKS.
Patterns free.

A large Quantity Fancy Silks,	1 guinea Full Dress.
Bankrupts' Stock,	Black Silks, 1 guinea.
Bankrupts' Stock,	Light Silks, £1 13s. 6d.
Bankrupts' Stock,	Dark Silks, £1 15s. 6d.
Bankrupts' Stock,	Wedding Silks, £1 19s. 6d.
Bankrupts' Stock,	Plain Silks, Every Shade, £1 19s. 6d.
Bankrupts' Stock,	Morning Silks, £2 2s.
Bankrupts' Stock,	Moire Antiques, £2 19s. 6d.; worth 5 gs.

BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

SEWELL and CO. are now offering the FANCY PORTION of their Stock at a great reduction in price, in order to effect a clearance previous to their annual Stock-taking.
Ladies leaving Town or purchasing for India are invited to make an early inspection. The Goods comprise some very cheap lots of SILKS, FOULARDS, MUSLINS, GRENADINES, MANTLES, and various Light Textures, suitable for the Country and Seaside Wear.
Made-up Lace Goods, Embroideries, and Pocket Handkerchiefs of all kinds; Kid Gloves, Ribbons, &c.
Compton House, Frith-street and Old Compton-street, Soho-square.

T. SIMPSON and COMPANY are now Selling, an unusually Large and Cheap Parcel of BLACK SILKS and Black Silk Velvets.
Also,
French Barèges, Mohairs, Black Grenadines, Plain and Fancy Ditto, Printed and Broché Muslins. Prices 2s. 11½d., 3s. 9d., 4s. 9d., 6s. 9d., 8s. 9d., the Dress of 12 yards.
T. Simpson and Co.,
48, 49, 50, and 53, Farringdon-street, City.

CHEAP SUMMER DRESSES.—Several very large Lots NEW GOODS, much below the regular price. Cut in any lengths. The leading prices are 4s. 9d., 5s. 9d., 6s. 9d., 10s. 9d., and 12s. 9d. for 12 yards. Better qualities equally cheap.
NEW MUSLINS, fast colours, 4½d. a yard.
CROQUET WASHING SKIRTS, 2s. 11½d. each.
NEW SILKS, very rich quality, 3s. 6d.; worth 4s. 6d. Japanese Silks, any colour, 2s. 9½d. Good Black Glacé, from 1s. 11½d. a yard.
LACE SHAWLS, 4s. 11d.; Silk Jackets, superior shapes, half a guinea; Cloth Jackets, 4s. 11d.; Waterproof Tweed Mantles, large size, with hood and sleeves, 8s. 11d.
LONGCLOTHS, Sheetings, Prints, and all Cotton Goods are much reduced in price.
Patterns and Lists of Underclothing post-free.
HENRY GLAVE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

GLOVES.
L. T. PIVER, Perfumer and Glover to the Royal Royal Family, and the Emperor of the French, 160, Regent-street, London, begs to inform his numerous patrons and the public in general, that in consequence of the great rise in the price of Jouvin's gloves, he has added to his large stock of the above a second quality, made expressly for him of the very same make, mark, cut, and fastenings as Jouvin's. L. T. Piver can highly recommend these gloves as the best of their kind in London. Price—Ladies' Short Gloves, all colours, 2s. 6d.; Long, two buttons, 2s. 9d.; and Gentlemen's, 2s. 9d.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the best Articles at DEANE'S IRONMONGERY and FURNISHING WAREHOUSES. Established A.D. 1700. New Illustrated Catalogue with Priced Furnishing List gratis and post-free.
Deane and Co., 46, King William-street, London Bridge.

TOURISTS, TRAVELLERS, VISITORS to the SEASIDE, and others exposed to the Sun and Dust, will find the application of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR both cooling and refreshing to the face and skin; allaying all heat and irritability; removing eruptions, freckles, and discolorations; and rendering the skin soft, clear, and blooming. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.
*** Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and beware of spurious and pernicious articles offered for sale under the name of "Kalydor."

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH insured by using JEWSBURY and BROWN'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.
Established Forty years as the most agreeable and effectual preservative for the Teeth and Gums.
Sold universally in pots at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
None genuine unless signed
Jewsbury and Brown, Manchester.

BENZINE COLLAS, the only liquid which removes grease, oil, new paint, pitch, and all fatty substances, from silks, satins, ribbons, neckties, coat collars, clothing, furniture, precious papers, &c. It does not affect the most delicate colours, and leaves no smell. Used in the Royal Apartments, Buckingham Palace. Medals at the Great Exhibitions—Paris, 1855; and London, 1862. Beware of inferior imitations, and see that the word "Collas" is on the label. To be had of all Chemists and Perfumers. General Agents, SANGER and SONS, 150, Oxford-st.

COOL and REFRESHING PREPARATION.—OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, a sure producer of Whiskers and Moustachios, 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per Bottle. The best restorative, cleanser, and beautifier of the hair, &c.—22, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
For Children's Hair it is unrivalled.

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.—Fleas, Bugs, Beetles, Ants, Moths, &c., are instantly destroyed by this Powder, which is quite harmless to animal life. Sold in packets, 1s.; tins, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each; or 1s. packets free by post for 12 postage stamps, and 2s. 6d. on receipt of 36. Also in bottles, 1s. 2d., and with bellows 1s. 6d. and 3s. each, by T. Keating, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C.

FANS at PARKINS and GOTTO'S, from 9d. to 3 guineas. An immense variety. Painted Wood Viennese Fans, free by post for 24 stamps.
PARKINS and GOTTO'S, 27 and 28, Oxford-street, London, W.

PARKINS and GOTTO'S CROQUET. By far the largest and best-seasoned stock in London. Prices, 15s., 18s., 21s., 25s., 30s., 40s., 50s., and 60s. Sent to any railway station in England, carriage paid, on receipt of a post-office order. The 30s. set is full size, very strong and useful. No better can be made than the Club Boxwood 60s. set. Descriptive List post-free.
PARKINS and GOTTO, 27 and 28, Oxford-street, London, W.

On Monday, 29th inst., in one volume, demy 8vo, with Two Portraits on Steel by William Holl, from paintings in the possession of her Majesty the Queen,

THE EARLY YEARS OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT. Compiled, under the direction of her Majesty the Queen, by Lieut.-General the Hon. CHARLES GREY.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and CO., 65, Cornhill.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE

ILLUSTRATED TIMES
requiring Back Numbers to Complete Sets may order through their Bookseller or Newsagent; but, if preferred, will be forwarded post-free, per return of post, by the Publisher (if in print), on receipt of 4 stamps for each Copy.
T. FOX, Publisher, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, London.

GRAND NAVAL REVIEW at SPITHEAD, PANORAMA OF THE CHANNEL FLEET, two yards long, beautifully coloured, post-free for seven stamps.
H. G. CLARKE and CO., 2, Garrick-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

PICTURE-FRAMES for the DAY DREAM, the Coloured Print given with the "Illustrated London News." Handsome Gilt Frame, 2s.; by the Dozen, 16s. Broad Ditto, 3s.; by the Dozen, 24s.—GEO. REES', 57, Drury-lane (near the Theatre). Established 1800.

SAFE INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL, paying 10 per cent per annum in Dividends on the outlay. SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR (post-free) should be consulted by shareholders and the public before investing. It is a safe, valuable, and reliable guide.—Offices, 32, Poultry, London, E.C.

E. DENT and CO., WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKERS to HER MAJESTY, H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES, and H.I.M. the EMPEROR of RUSSIA, and Makers of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, W.C.; and 34 and 35, Royal Exchange, E.C.

	Guineas.		Guineas.
Gold Lever Watches, from	16 to 30	Silver Lever Watches, from	5 to 15
Gold Half Chronometers, winding with or without a key, from	35	Silver Half Chronometer	25
Gold Hunting, case extra	5	Silver Half Chronometer, in Hunting Case	36
Gold Geneva Watches, examined and guaranteed, from	7 to 20	Marine Chronometers, from	35
		Gold Chains, quality 16 and 18 carats fine, from	4 to 25

An elegant Assortment of Drawing-room Clocks of the newest Designs.
Astronomical, Turret, and other Clocks made to order.
E. Dent and Co., 61, Strand, W.C. (adjoining Coutts' Bank); and 34 and 35, Royal Exchange, E.C.

SLACKS' SILVER ELECTRO-PLATE is as good for wear as real silver.

Table Forks (Fiddle Pattern—Per doz.)	£1 10 0	and	1 18 0
Dessert ditto	1 0 0	„	1 10 0
Table Spoons	1 10 0	„	1 18 0
Dessert ditto	1 0 0	„	1 10 0
Tea Spoons	0 12 0	„	0 18 0

Richard and John Slack, 336, Strand, London.

KORNER'S DINNER SERVICES, Stone China, from £3 3s.; with Crest and Monogram, £5 10s. Also, a large Assortment of Tea, Breakfast, Dessert, and Toilet Sets. Fancy Goods in great variety. Parties furnishing will find a great advantage.—302, Oxford-street.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.
Everyone should therefore provide against them,
£1000 IN CASE OF DEATH,
or £6 per Week while Laid up by Injury, caused by ACCIDENT OF ANY KIND,
may be secured by an Annual Payment of from £3 to £6 5s. to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, Cornhill; and 10, Regent-street, London.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

PIANOS Let on Hire for any Period or THREE YEARS' SYSTEM OF PURCHASE. The largest assortment in London, of every description and price.
PEACHEY, Maker, 72 and 73, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

PIANOFORTES.—MOORE and MOORE LET on HIRE the following PIANOFORTES, for three years; after which, and without any further charge whatever, the pianoforte becomes the property of the hirer: Pianettes, 2½ guineas per quarter; Piccolos, 3 guineas per quarter; Cottage Pianos, £3 10s. per quarter; Drawing-room Model Cottage, £3 18s. per quarter; Oblique Grands, 5 guineas per quarter; Cottage Grands, 6 guineas per quarter. These instruments are warranted, and of the best manufacture. Extensive Ware-rooms, 104 and 105, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, E.C.
Jury award, International Exhibition, 1862; Honourable Mention for good and cheap Pianos to Moore and Moore.

MOORE and MOORE'S Three-years' System applies to HARMONIUMS, at 2 gs., 2½ gs., 3 gs., and 4 gs. per quarter.—104 and 105, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

MOORE and MOORE extend their Three-years' System of Hire to Purchase to all parts of the United Kingdom, carriage-free.—104 and 105, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

PICKWICK PENS,
6d. per box, by post 7d.; 1s. per box, by post 1s. 2d.
WAVERLEY PENS,
6d. per box, by post 7d.; 1s. per box, by post 1s. 2d.
MACNIVEN and CAMERON,
97, Newgate-street, London; 23, Blair-street, Edinburgh.

BORWICK'S BAKING-POWDER.
Recommended by the "Lancet" for making pure digestive Bread without yeast.

BORWICK'S BAKING-POWDER is also recommended by the Queen's Private Baker.

BORWICK'S BAKING-POWDER makes Bread without fermentation, and preserves the nutritious properties which yeast destroys.

BORWICK'S BAKING-POWDER saves eggs and butter in making Puddings and Pastry.

BORWICK'S BAKING-POWDER makes delicious hot digestive Tea Cakes in a few minutes.

BORWICK'S BAKING-POWDER, being much imitated, see Trade Label is on each packet.

SOLD Everywhere in 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. packets; and in patent boxes, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. each.

BORWICK'S BAKING-POWDER,
Manufactory, 24, Chiswell-street, London.

SAUCE.
LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, pronounced by Connoisseurs to be "The only Good Sauce."
None genuine without name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper.
Sold by Crosse and Blackwell, Barclay and Sons, and Grocers and Oilmen universally.

BILE and INDIGESTION, Sick Headache, Heartburn, and all bilious and liver affection are speedily removed by the use of COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, which have been held in the highest estimation by all classes of society for upwards of sixty-five years. May be had throughout the United Kingdom, in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 2, Catherine-street, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the County of Middlesex, by THOMAS FOX, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.